FBIS DAILY REPORT

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U.S. CSCE DELEGATION HEAD VISITS HUNGARY

LD141816 Budapest MTI in English 1730 GMT 14 Sep 83

[Text] Budapest, September 14 (MTI) -- Ambassador Max Kampelman, head of the American delegation in the Madrid meeting, paid a visit to Hungary from September 12 to 14, and held talks with Janos Nagy, state secretary of foreign affairs, Ferenc Esztergalyos, deputy foreign minister, and Tibor Melega, deputy foreign trade minister. The ambassador met Dr Peter Varkonyi, foreign minister, and Gyula Horn, head of the Foreign Affairs Department of the HSWP Central Committee.

TANJUG ON INF TALKS, MISSILE DEPLOYMENT

LD151141 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1043 GMT 15 Sep 83

[Text] Washington, September 15 (TANJUG) -- The U.S. delegation to the Geneva negotiations will show necessary flexibility, hear and carefully consider all proposals submitted by the other negotiating side, Larry Speakes, the White House press spokesman, said last night (Wednesday).

Despite all this, the U.S. does not desist from its intention to install another 570 U.S. medium-range missiles in Western Europe at the end of this year, he emphasized, however. Washington and its NATO allies did not negatively react to Andropov's proposals for a cut in the number of European missiles to the level of 160, but did say quite definitely that this proposal is unacceptable to the West since the 160 French and British missiles cannot be counted as a contingent appropriate for setting a balance.

The incident with the South Korean airliner has in a great measure absorbed resistance in the West to installing new U.S. missiles. Such a belief was expressed here today by British Defence Minister Michael Heseltine too, now on a visit to the U.S.

U.S. President Reagan thinks like this; in the past two weeks, he has tried to benefit from this case for both closing the ranks of Western allies -- in the matter of Euro-missiles in particular and in the matter of East-West relations in general -- and for allaying the resistance put up by some congressmen to his draft military budget estimate. If the tragedy of the South Korean airliner has brought us any good, then this is in making unity grow stronger in our Western alliance, he said in a talk with South American journalists.

BULGARIAN SUPPORT FOR USSR MISSILE STAND

AU151557 Sofia BTA in English 1509 GMT 15 Sep 83

["Clear and Constructive Position" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, September 15 (BTA Observer Dimitur Shishmanov) -- Are they to arrive at an agreement at the Geneva talks on the limitation of the nuclear weapons in Europe?

The question concerns all the countries, all peoples, all men. This explains the interest in the press conference of the first deputy minister of foreign affairs of the Soviet Union, Mr Georgiy korniyenko and of the first deputy of the General Staff of the Armed Forces of the Soviet Union, Marshal Sergey Akhroneyev.

In both the preliminary declaration and the responses to the questions raised at the press conference, the constructive position of the Soviet Union in favour of the achievement of an agreement in Geneva was outlined again, an agreement based upon the solely just and acceptible basis: equality and equal security. It was made plain at the press conference that the good will manifested by the Soviet country by no means signifies a readiness for compromise detrimental to the peace and security of the Soviet Union and its allies.

The press conference comes to dispel the illusions of some, who consider that the Soviet Union can accept some "zero" version American mode, or "interim" version for unilateral nuclear rearmament of the United States and NATO and for unilateral disarmament of the Soviet Union.

It discards the illusions that the Soviet Union may agree on not taking into consideration the British and the French nuclear means at the Geneva talks because these means are also aimed against the Soviet Union and its allies.

Another important moment is that the Soviet Union will not yield its principled position and will not agree to the deployment of even a part of the new American missiles in Western Europe.

There was a clear reply what will hapen if the United States of America will deploy new missiles on West European territory. The reply is completely logical: In agreement with its allies the Soviet Union will take the necessary countermeasures to restore the dangerously disrupted nuclear balance by the United States of America and NATO. These measures will find a more concrete expression in the deployment of additional nuclear means as a counter-weight to the increased nuclear weapons of NATO in Europe.

The press conference in Moscow is very timely. It coincides with the decisive stage of the Geneva talks. It comes to warn about the great danger posed by the nuclear adventurism of Reagan and by the U.S. and NATO sabotaging of the Geneva talks, as well as to recall again the realistic, clear, and constructive position of the Soviet Union in order to achieve a mutually acceptable agreement in the interest of all -- in the interest of the European and world peace and security.

ZERI I POPULLIT REPORTS ON NATO BOYCOTT

AU151029 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 13 Sep 83 p 4

[Text] Brussels, 12 September -- Western news agencies report that the ambassadors of 16 NATO countries denounced the downing of the South Korean airplane by the Soviet Union but did not agree upon common sanctions against the Soviet Union. However, most NATO members will adopt limited sanctions. According to news agencies, the measures are "much softer than those suggested by the United States." They involve a 2-week cancellation of flights with the Soviet Union. Twelve NATO countries agreed upon such a boycott.

The West German Foreign Minister, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, in an interview with the West German paper WELT AM SONNTAG, expressed his regret over the fact that "not all NATO countries agreed to punish those responsible and to secure a guarantee that such a case would not occur again."

Genscher and Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko discussed the South Korean airplane incident and the Soviet-American talks on arms limitation last week in Madrid, where they participated in the conference "for European Security and Cooperation."

SRV PAPER CITED ON HOXHA-PHAM VAN DONG CONTACTS

AU151903 [Editorial Report] Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian at 1800 GMT on 15 September 1983 broadcast a 2-minute news item reporting that the Vietnamese newspaper NHAN DAN has published an article entitled: "In the Land of the Eagles," written by (Tranh Chi Huan), member of the delegation of the Vietnamese Women's Union who attended the Ninth Congress of the Albanian Women's Union which opened on 1 June 1983. The article describes Albania's development in general terms and the role of women in Albanian society. Describing a visit made to a cooperative, the writer is cited as follows: 'At a reception given for us in the cooperative building we were told that the members of the cooperative were following with interest the new developments in Albanian-Vietnamese relations after the contacts between Comrade Enver Hoxha and Pham Van Dong through the ambassadors of both countries. They were enthusiastic."

1983 TRADE PROTOCOL WITH GDR SIGNED IN TIRANA

AU151931 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 15 Sep 83

[Text] A trade and payments protocol was signed today in Tirana between the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the GDR. The protocol was signed on the Albanian side by Pajtim Ajazi, deputy minister of foreign trade, and on the GDR side by Dieter Lenke, deputy minister of foreign trade. The ceremony was attended by members of both delegations. (Karl Heinz Heysig), charge d'affaires of the GDR Embassy in Tirana, was also present. During its stay in Albania the GDR delegation was also received by Shane Korbeci, minister of foreign trade.

TRUD PLACES BLAME FOR KAL INCIDENT ON U.S.

AU151040 Sofia BTA in English 0849 GMT 15 Sep 83

["Where (And Where Not) The Guilt Is" -- BTA Headline]

[Text] Sofia, Sept 15 (BTA) -- In a commentary under this headline, carried in TRUD, BTA journalist Petko Bocharov stresses that the responsibility for the death of the 269 persons who were on board of the South Korean airplane rests with Washington. The author stresses that the attempts made by the Western propaganda to shift the guilt upon the Soviet Union were doomed to failure. The arguments that the Soviet anti-aircraft defence has shot down "an innocent", "misguided" passenger airplane proved to be extremely unconvincing.

There is nothing more unconvincing than to maintain that a Boeing-747 could flow [as received] off course just like that, the commentary reads in part. It is impossible for all the computers on board to be wrong. If this had really happened then it could have been just on purpose alone. Not less unconvincing is the allegation that the South Korean pilot didn't know where he was flying in the course of two hours and a half although he was maintaining a constant connection with the Japanese aircontrollers. Why didn't they correct his course at the beginning? And why didn't they make public the recording of the conversation between the pilot of the airplane and the control centres?

How is it possible for the South Korean pilot not to have known that there were Soviet jet-fighters around him since from this very U.S. recording it is seen that one of the jet-fighters was flying around the airplane-violator? And what about the tracers, their number having been 120, shot by the jet-fighter parallel with the direction of the airplane, were they also not seen in the dark night sky?

Mr Petko Bocharov stresses that while working out the plan of the subversion its authors had counted for taking advantages from both possible versions. In case the airplane came back they would have had a valuable espionage information. And in case it was shot down -- this would have become a cause for another blow in the psychological war against socialism. "The deed" needed victims, especially at a moment when the last sitting of the conference in Madrid had to be held, when the decisive round of the negotiations on the Euromissiles was to start in Geneva and the regular session of the UN General Assembly was forthcoming and the pre-election campaign for the president post in Washington is gathering speed.

The responsibility for what has happened cannot rest with the Soviet Union also from a merely juridical point of view, Mr. Bocharov underlines. Soviet laws are in effect over Soviet territory. The order for shooting the airplane-violator down is in compliance with these laws. It, however, is in conformity with the international law as well, i.e. with the rules laid down in an international convention. And these rules say that if there is a violation of the air space established and the interceptor carries out a series of manoeuvres (shaking the wings in front of and alongside the violator and in the long run shoots luminous shells in the direction of the flight of the violator), then the pilot of the airplane-violator is obliged to submit to and to follow the jet-fighter to the airport where it would lead it. And if, despite of all, the violator does not submit, the consequences rest with the violator alone. After a continous demonstration of stubborn unwillingness to take into consideration the law, the South Korean airplane had all by itself induced the final measure taken, writes the Mr Bocharov in conclusion.

ZHIVKOV, DKP'S MIES BLAME U.S. FOR KAL INCIDENT

AU151543 Sofia BTA in English 1504 GMT 15 Sep 83

[Text] Sofia, September 15 (BTA) -- Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP, met today Mr Herbert Mies, chairman of the German Communist Party, [DKP] who is on vacation here.

The two leaders underlined that the irresponsible adventurist policy of American imperialism and of the NATO aggressive circles, who are trying to deploy new nuclear missiles in Western Europe and to unfold an uncontrollable arms race in order to gain military superiority over the Soviet Union and the socialist countries, is stepping up the threat of a devastating thermonuclear war.

Mr Herbert Mies informed about the struggle of the German Communist Party in defence of the rights and interests of the West German working people, for cohesion of the working class and of all the democratic and peaceloving forces in the country against the attempts of the reactionary circles to impose a turn to the right in the internal and the foreign policy of the Federal Republic of Germany, against the deployment of new American nuclear missiles of medium range on the territory of the Federal Republic of Germany.

In connexion with the purposefully organized provocation with the South Korean airplane, which infiltrated deep into the Soviet territory on a reconnaissance mission, Mr Zhivkov and Mr Mies expressed regret over the casualties and sharply denounced the unprecedented anticommunist and anti-Soviet campaign, staged by Reagan administration, who is fully responsible for the tragedy that took part.

Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Herbert Mies reaffirmed their support for the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and the other countries of the Warsaw Treaty, as expressed in the Prague declaration and in the document of the Moscow meeting on June 28, 1983.

They greeted and praised the new proposals made by Mr Yuriy Andropov seeking to take the Soviet-American Geneva talks for the limitation of the nuclear weapons in Europe and aimed at halting the transfer of the arms race into space, out of the stalemate.

The situation at present in Europe and the world is requiring ever more urgently the rallying of all people of good will in the efforts for peace, security and social progress and the activization of their actions against the aggressive plans of imperialism.

The talks between Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Herbert Mies reaffirmed the complete unity in the views and the assessments typical for the traditional relations of solidarity between the communists of the two countries.

On 50th anniversary of the Leipzig trial, representatives of the two parties confirmed their traditional unity in the struggle against fascism and the war. Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Herbert Mies expressed conviction that the fraternal relations of cooperation between the Bulgarian Communist Party and the German Communist Party will continue to develop in the name of peace, of friendship and cooperation between Bulgaria and the Federal Republic of Germany, between the peoples of the two countries.

FESTIVITIES MARK 39TH ANNIVERSARY OF REVOLUTION

Bozhinov Addresses Rally

AU091542 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1405 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Speech delivered by Todor Bozhinov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, at festive meeting held at the Sofia Ivan Vazov National Theater on 8 September to mark the 39th anniversary of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria -- live]

[Text] Comrades, esteemed guests: Tomorrow, 9 September, the Bulgarian people will celebrate for the 39th time their glorious national holiday -- the victory of the socialist revolution. This is a day of historical importance to us. On that day 39 years ago the workers class, the working peasants, and the people's intelligentsia, joined together in the Fatherland Front under the leadership of the BCP and with the decisive assistance of the Soviet Army, defeated the domination of the bourgeoisie and of monarcho-fascism in our country. This victory is a great event and a turning point in the history of Bulgaria. In that hour the party established a socialist society in our country, and the beginning of socialist construction was marked. The bright horizons of a communist future were opened to us. The sacred aspiration of our people became reality; a society of social justice and true humanitarianism came into existence. Therefore, for us Bulgarians there is no other day that has concentrated in itself so much revolutionary energy and enthusiasm, that has justified so many hopes and bright ideas and so much faith.

In this solemn hour, we are fully justified in stressing with legitimate pride that these dreams and hopes have become reality. Our beloved motherland, the People's Republic of Bulgaria, is free. It is a prosperous, socialist state. Bulgaria is a country of flourishing economy, science, and culture, a country where material and intellectual prosperity is constantly growing, a country where social equality and creative democracy exist, a country where the policy of peace and socialism in Europe and in the Balkans is being promoted, a country that is a worthy member of the powerful socialist community.

The victory of socialist revolution in Bulgaria is the logical conclusion of long decades of selfless and glorious struggles waged by the progressive forces of our people against capitalism and monarcho-fascist tyranny. An important role was played in this struggle by the heroic September 1923 uprising, the 60th anniversary of which the Bulgarian people will most festively celebrate within a few days. A grateful people will always honor the glorious deeds of thousands of revolutionary heroes, of those who perished in the struggle, of those whose youthful years were spent in prisons, in fascist jails, and concentration camps, of those who spent their youth along the difficult path of exile and emigration, of those who fought with arms in their hands in the partisan ranks, in the guerilla groups, of those who sacrificed their lives aiding and protecting the guerilla fighters. Their example and immortal deeds will be preserved throughout the centuries and will be honored by the coming generations, inspiring them in the struggle for the motherland's.

Side by side with the generations who spent their lives in the fire of the struggle, the present-day generation, which justifiably calls itself the April generation, is soundly rallying around the party and its Central Committee and festively celebrating the 39th anniversary of revolution, proud of the new successes achieved along the path of social progress and democracy in the struggle for a bright communist future.

Comrades, the 9 September socialist revolution is marked by the objective factor of our country's social development. This revolution represented a qualitatively new stage in the irresistible progress; it was a decisive, revolutionary result of the unsurmountable contradictions of capitalist society. At the same time our revolution represents an inseparable part of the worldwide, revolutionary process, part of the ascending development of the struggle to build a new social system, whose foundations were laid by the Russian workers and peasants in the victory of the Great Socialist October Revolution. Capitalism in Bulgaria was based on fierce social injustice, on merciless exploitation and poverty, on political injustice and cultural backwardness, on the insecurity of the future. The monarcho-fascist dictatorship exacerbated the social contradictions to an extreme. With the assistance of the most reactionary strata of the bourgeois class it liquidated the basic rights and freedoms of the individual; it subjected the revolutionary, democratic, and progressive forces in the country to merciless terror.

Under these exceptionally hard and difficult conditions the banner of the struggle was raised with manly courage by the BCP. This party confidently mastered the revolutionary character of Leninism and the experience of the October Revolution of 1917 and of socialist construction in the Soviet Union, and despite all difficulties and defeats, the BCP developed as a party of a new Leninist type. It became the vanguard of the workers class and as such aptly coordinated legal forms with underground methods of work. It combined the struggle for democracy with the struggle for socialism and built the workers and peasants alliance as well as the communist-agrarian cooperation; it implemented the [word indistinct] projects on the creation of united people's fronts. It was a contribution of our party and of Georgi Dimitrov personally to have created the Fatherland Front, which gathered in its ranks the most constructive antifascist, patriotic, and democratic strata of the people, united under the leadership of the Communist Party, and which waged a struggle against fascism for the full triumph of the socialist social system.

The main feature of the Fatherland Front since its very beginning was and remains the workers and peasants alliance, the Communist-Agrarian unity and fraternity. The selfless struggle of the workers class and the BCP, the tremendous political work of the party among the people, the mass support given by the working people to the partisan movement and to the guerilla groups -- all this transformed Bulgaria into one of the most violent battlefields of World War II. Comrade Todor Zhivkov stated the following in this context: As to its character, the antifascist struggle in Bulgaria was mainly a civil war, the civil war of working people and of their public against their own bourgeois-fascist government. Throughout the armed struggle, throughout all its stages, the victorious march of the Soviet Army exerted the strongest influence. News of the Soviet victories penetrated into all corners of our suffering land. They inspired every honest working man with joy and hope. They gave enormous strength and inspiration in the struggle against the much hated fascism. When the liberating Soviet Army stood with all its power and invincible strength on our Northern borders, the final stage of struggle in Bulgaria began. Under the leadership of the BCP, headed by the partisian brigades and guerilla groups, the people rose to armed uprising. The Soviet Army, greeted with bread and salt, with flowers and songs, began its triumphant liberation march (?across the country). The presence of the Soviet troops inspired the people, it strengthened the armed forces of revolution, and at the same time it defeated the last hope of fascism and reaction. During the night of 8 to 9 September 1944, under the leadership of the operations bureau, headed by Comrade Todor Zhivkov [words indistinct] the people overthrew the monarcho-fascist dictatorship and freed themselves forever from the bourgeois class. The victorious socialist revolution was triumphant in Bulgaria.

Comrades, as we have stressed on several occasions, the 9 September revolution in Bulgaria, in essence, represents a continuation of the cause of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

It is a repetition of this revolution. This revolution concentrated the efforts of the brightest working movement; it was a turning point in their revolutionary creative efforts. The government established on 9 September 1944 in Bulgaria has always been and is still a government of the working people under the leadership of the workers class. The experience, the example, the cause, and the ideals of 9 September 1944 have once more confirmed that the main essence of socialist revolution is the creation and establishment of a new, more just society. These four decades have been sufficient for us to overcome the transition from capitalism to socialism, to lay down the foundations of socialism and to progress in building the new society. The years that have elapsed, the years of socialist constructive work, have been years of hard work, of difficult, but beneficial efforts. Our people have achieved great deeds under the leadership of their tested Communist Party, which has embraced and is creatively applying the all-victorious Marxist-Leninist theory.

The historical successes in building socialism have been an embodiment of the Leninist, April general line of the party. This party has inspired all sectors of our society with new, reviving strength. It has opened vast horizons of creative self-realization for millions of working people in our country. Our party's April line has united all generations. It has educated loyal sons and daughters devoted to the cause of socialism. It has educated inspired builders for the bright future of the motherland, ardent patriots and internationalists. There is no field in our society's life today that has not been influenced by the April line. This policy is the cause of the entire party, of its Blagoev and Dimitrov Central Committee; and Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee, has earned exceptional credit for the implementation and consolidation of the April policy. He was the main inspirer and creator of the April policy, and as such he has greatly contributed to the practical implementation, to the perfection, improvement, and development of this policy adapted to the new requirements. Thus he has earned the deep respect of the party and people as a universally recognized and beloved party and state leader, as the successor and continuer of the great cause of Dimitur Blagoev and Georgi Dimitrov. [applause]

Comrades, among the most convincing evidence of the successes achieved in our socialist, creative work is the power and stability of our economy. Compared with the (?first) postwar level, the national income has increased by 13 percent. Socialist industrialization and collectivization of agriculture was achieved within very short historical periods. The production of our industry has multiplied approximately [figure indistinct] times. The development of the machine-building industry, the electronics and electrotechnical industry, power supplies, and the chemical and metallurgical industries has introduced essential changes in our national economy. These industrial developments have transformed our nation from a backward agrarian country into a developed industrial-agrarian state.

Our socialist Bulgaria is among the world's leaders in the production of electric cars, motor cars, and [word indistinct] production, and others. The successes of our socialist agriculture are universally recognized, the production of which is three times more than the 1939 level. Bulgaria has one of the most highly concentrated and [word indistinct] in the world. This has created exceptionally favorable conditions for the achievement of scientific-technical successes. Our agriculture is justifiably described as highly productive. It is relatively successfully overcoming the numerous unfavorable natural and climatic conditions that are constantly affecting it. Our harmoniously developed economic structure allows us to react flexibly to the requirements of our domestic and international market. As a country with an open economy, Bulgaria is constantly increasing its participation in the international division of labor. Our country's currency balances are stable.

The constantly increasing national income has created opportunities to find the necessary financial resources for the construction of a modern material-technical base of a socialist society and to raise our people's living standard. In the period since 1973, the real income of the population has increased by [figure indistinct] percent, the average workers wages have increased by 4.3 percent and social consumption funds have increased by [figure indistinct] percent. Within the last 10 years we have built [figure indistinct] housing units. This dynamic economic development permits a constant increase of the population's purchasing power.

At the same time our country's social structure has drastically changed. The living conditions of people in the rual areas and towns are becoming increasingly similar. The same applies to working conditions in towns and villages. The differences between manual and intellectual labor are constantly diminishing. Remarkable successes have been achieved by the people and the party in the development of science and education. The same applies to the improving qualifications of working people. Basic changes have occurred in this respect during the last 2 or 3 decades. The People's Republic of Bulgaria is now one of the first countries in the world regarding per capita education of the population in secondary school and in specialized higher educational institutions. The same applies to the number of printed publications, of libraries, and to the number of people going to cinemas, theaters, opera houses, and concert halls. The internationally recognized cultural achievements of Bulgaria are expanding; the successes of our music, figurative arts, and film art are numerous.

The role of our party's educational and ideological work is exceptionally great. The party has transformed the brilliant ideas of socialism and communism into a profound conviction and into a motivation for the general behavior of all our working people. Here lies the great strength of Marxism-Leninism, whose principles have become the cause of millions of people. A great, creative activity, the inextinguishable striving for everything new and progressive, considerable criticism and self-criticism, comradeship, and mutual assistance, noble spirit and humanitarianism -- these are the characteristic features of the new socialist individual, of the socialist way of life which is being consolidated.

Comrades, the 12th BCP Congress was a new historical page in the life of our party and people. Having accomplished a thorough Marxist-Leninist analysis and evaluation of the successes achieved, our congress asserted a line of comprehensive, many-sided intensification in all spheres of our social life. It developed vast opportunities for the most effective and efficient utilization of our country's and people's material and intellectual resources. The application of the material-technical basis to the present requirements of development, the creation of modern production capacities and the application of vanguard technological means that all this represents a constant increase of social labor productivity and of the national income. It means a constant improvement of our people's living standard. The successes achieved in the years of the current 5-year plan period are convincingly showing the correctness of party policy. The socioeconomic development of our country is being implemented at relatively stable rates of speed. Indicative are the results achieved in the second year of the current 5-year plan period. As compared to the previous year, the national income has increased by 4.2 percent, industrial production by 5 percent, and agricultural production by 5.2 percent, while social labor productivity has increased by 3.5 percent. The basic tasks of our uniform socioeconomic plan are also being successfully implemented this year. The results are showing that our party and state are successfully coping with the unfavorable effect exerted by the economic crisis in the Western world. Thanks to fraternal cooperation and mutual assistance with the socialist countries, especially with the Soviet Union, and to the contribution of the party and the efforts of the entire people, we are successfully overcoming the arising difficulties.

Our successes are satisfactory, they are encouraging, and they are the results of the inspiration and indefatigable labor of our wonderful people. They are the results and the triumph of the wise policy conducted by the BCP and its Central Committee, which in their sociopolitical activities have always drawn the correct conclusions and adopted timely measures likely to promote successful progress. In the spirit of the tested April line of our party, our first party and state leader, with his characteristic analytical approach and great farsightedness, with his irreconcilable [word indistinct] his theoretical elaborations and practical approach, has outlined the main trends in understanding the specific decisions under the newly created conditions. As a result of this, a number of social needs have been defined and specific practical measures and programs have been adopted to solve important problems concerning the vital interests of our country's working people. This applies with particular emphasis to the new approach in understanding the relationship between owner and the master. This approach is of particular importance in our entire system and is linked to the establishment of the material-technical basis of a mature socialist society. It is linked to the improvement of the quality of production. It is linked to monetary relations, to the specific application of the new economic approach and to the perfection of the political system of our society.

We have now subjected the problem of quality to the attention of all working people, of the entire Bulgarian people. The overcoming of the contradiction between sufficiently and insufficiently high quality of production, the necessity of increasing quality on the one hand and the implementation of the main socioeconomic task on the other, are of decisive importance for our further development. The improvement of labor quality and of production at the same time is difficult and complicated. It is a prolonged process. Precisely for this purpose, the BCP Central Committee has decided to convene a national party conference in March 1984. The vast response which this decision evoked among all working collectives, the numerous initiatives which emerged from it, and the intensive activities in social life and labor which resulted from it --all this shows that the party is following the correct path. The main guarantee for success in improving quality is the successful application of the new economic approach which is now in full conformity with the (?interests) of all working people. The party and its Central Committee are calling on all working people to fully utilize the great reserves of our economy to produce more results and assets and, on this basis, to more fully satisfy the people's material and cultural needs.

The BCP and the government of socialist Bulgaria are devoting constant efforts to the consolidation of world peace and to the creation of favorable international conditions likely to facilitate the construction of mature socialism in our country. With satisfaction we point out the development of our political relations with the fraternal socialist countries at all levels; we point out the increase and expansion in the variety of forms of economic and scientific-technical cooperation. We also point out the expansion of economic integration within the CEMA framework. We point out the expansion of cultural exchanges, as well as the mutual acquaintance of our peoples. The freedom, independence, and the solid construction of developed socialism in our country are most closely linked to the destinies of the fraternal, socialist countries. Guided by the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism we will in the future also continue to do everything necessary to consolidate our friendship and fraternal unity with the socialist society member-countries and to raise this friendship to a higher level in order to strengthen our political and defense alliance within the Warsaw Pact.

Our people have always linked and still link their successes in socialist construction, as well as their present and future prospects of successes, to the development and consolidation of the immaculate, crystal pure, and eternal Bulgarian-Soviet friendship.

In the process of further drawing closer together and growing integration Bulgaria and the Soviet Union are encompassing all fields of life, they are inspiring this integration with ever more meaningful essence. It is the greatest honor for the working people and Communists in the People's Republic of Bulgaria to work indefatigably for the further consolidation of fraternal relations with the Soviet Union, with the great Lenin's motherland, with the Soviet people themselves. These relations are an example of socialist internationalism in action. They are developing particularly fruitfully and dynamically to the benefit of our two peoples, and to the benefit of the socialist community, as well as in the interest of the struggle for lasting peace and social progress throughout the world.

The principles and approach of the People's Republic of Bulgaria have contributed to the positive changes that have occurred in mutual relations among the Balkan countries. Our party and state will in the future also continue to do everything necessary to consolidate peace and understanding and to strengthen mutual trust and cooperation with all Balkan peoples and countries, in order to transform our Balkan Peninsula into a zone free of nuclear weapons.

Guided by the principles of peaceful coexistence our country is actively developing its relations with the capitalist countries. Our economic and scientific-technical cooperation, as well as the cultural exchange with the capitalist world are in the mutual interest and contribute to the improvement of the general atmosphere in international relations. We are developing large scale cooperation with the countries of Asia, Africa, and Latin America; we highly appreciate the contribution of the nonaligned countries to the struggle against imperialism and neocolonialism, for freedom and national independence, to the consolidation of world peace and to understanding among peoples.

Our party will continue selflessly to work for the further consolidation of the unity of the communist and workers movement, for the expansion and consolidation of cooperation with all revolutionary and progressive forces, and with all antiwar movements that are waging a struggle against imperialism, for a world free of war, free of exploitation, for the constant social upsurge of the peoples.

Comrades, due to the policy of the United States, the international situation has recently been drastically aggravated. The threat of nuclear war has increased. The United States and NATO are increasing the attacks against [word indistinct] democracy, and socialism, they are intensifying the ideological diversion against the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, against the communist movement, against the force struggling for freedom and national independence.

The crusade launched by the Reagan administration against communism is expressed in the global confrontation with socialism, not only in the sphere of economic, sociopolitical, scientific, and cultural life, but, what is particularly dangerous, also in the military sector. The constant attempts of the United States to achieve military superiority over the socialist community countries are confronting mankind with the danger of nuclear disaster. The implementation of the adventurous deployment of U.S. missiles and nuclear weapons in Europe is contributing to a drastic exacerbation of the international atmosphere throughout the world.

The irresponsible actions of the reactionary and militarist forces are expressed also in the unconstructive approach of the United States at the Soviet-American negotiations in Geneva devoted to the limitation of nuclear arms in Europe, during which the United States insists on one-sided concessions and disarmament of the Soviet Union. The problems of peace and war are assuming particular importance today, because they are a question of each individual's personal destiny.

The powerful, antiwar mass movement expanding in the capitalist countries represents a new political manifestation which the ruling circles in the West are facing in implementing their foreign policy and which they have to deal with. As to its mass character and sociopolitical dimension, this movement plays an important role in preserving and consolidating peace, in foiling the militarist plans of the United States and NATO.

The Political Declaration adopted in January 1983 in Prague by the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact, as well as the joint declaration issued by the meeting held on 28 June 1983 in Moscow, attended by high-ranking party and state leaders from the fraternal socialist countries, are an expression of the most sincere striving of the socialist countries to consolidate and defend peace, as well as to stop the arms race, and proceed toward disarmament.

These two documents as well as the basic stand and the numerous Soviet peace initiatives have recently proposed lasting solutions to mankind for the preservation and consolidation of world peace. The leaders of the fraternal socialist countries are calling upon the European countries to do everything necessary in order to stop the nuclear threat, to transform this threat into [word indistinct] to deprive Europe of nuclear arms, and to transform it into a continent where all states will cooperate on the basis of fully equal rights, upon the basis of sovereignty, and in the interest of cooperation and mutual understanding. The socialist countries consider it a particularly important and urgent task to stop the arms race. They declare themselves in favor of a decisive turn for the better in the Geneva Soviet-American negotiations and they fully support the Soviet proposals aimed at the well-balanced limitation of the presently existing nuclear medium-range weapons in Europe.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov has declared as follows: "The realistic and constructive approach and the efforts, as well as the specific initiatives and activities of the Soviet Union are a decisive factor and a hope, as well as a guarantee for world peace, for the definite elimination of the danger of a thermo-nuclear conflict, for the peaceful labor and happiness of millions of people!" [applause]

In subjecting the international situation to an accurate analysis, analyzing the exacerbated actions of the imperialist forces that are trying to push the peoples toward hostility and military confrontation, the fraternal socialist countries declare as follows: Guided by the interests [passage indistinct] proposals contained in Comrade Yuriy Andropov's statements answering the questions of the daily PRAVDA represent a new, specific initiative of the Soviet Union. They are an expression of the consistent, peace-loving policy of the USSR aimed at limiting the arms race and at reaching an agreement for the reduction of medium-range missiles in Europe. The Soviet Peace Program for the eighties, which the Bulgarian Communists have adopted as their own, is permeated by farsightedness, realism, and the most profound humanitarianism. It shows the path of solving the most topical problems of our time and shows how to build up new international relations, how to prevent the danger of nuclear war. Our stand is unmistakable, stated Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium: We should not admit any nuclear war, neither a small one nor a big one, neither a limited nor a total one. There is no more important task today than to stop the new warmongers. This is imposed by the vital interests of all peoples.

The conclusion of the Madrid meeting plays an important role in consolidating the policy of peace, detente, and cooperation. Despite the unrestrained anti-Soviet campaign in connection with the provocational invasion of the South Korean aircraft into Soviet airspace, despite the systematically implemented policy of confrontation conducted by the United States and some of its NATO allies, common sense is prevailing in Madrid.

We are expecting positive results from the convening of a conference aimed at establishing mutual trust, security, and disarmament in Europe; we will continue along the path we started in Helsinki.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria is unrelentingly striving and will continue to contribute to the consolidation of the power of the fraternal community of socialist countries, to the consolidation of peace in the Balkans, in Europe, and in the world. Toward this goal the party and government are also devoting constant care in regard to the strengthening of our defense system and the combat power of the Bulgarian People's Army.

Comrades, 39 years have elapsed since the glorious triumph of the Bulgarian people's socialist revolution on 9 September 1944. These have been years of indefatigable and intense efforts; years of active, creative political and social work. These have been years which made Bulgaria, once a poor country affected by national disasters and misfortunes, into an example of the all-victorious power of Marxist-Leninist ideas, of the tremendous socioeconomic and political advantageous of real socialism. Over all our achievements and victories, over all our daring plans, the eternal star of the 9 September victory has been shining and will continue to shine in the future. Many years will pass, generations will replace each other, but this memorable date in our 13-centuries-old history will continue to inspire the Bulgarian people in their progress toward the bright communist future. [applause]

A guarantee for the future -- this is what we are proud of today. All the things that we are striving to achieve are a guarantee for this future. The minds and efforts of our splendid people are a guarantee for this, the wise leadership of our glorious BCP is a guarantee for this. Our party is leading us along the path of mature socialism, to the full triumph of our beloved motherland, the People's Republic of Bulgaria. [applause]

On the eve of our national holiday, allow me, on behalf of the BCP Central Committee, on behalf of the State Council and Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, on behalf of the Executive Committee of the Bulgarian Agrarian National Union, on behalf of the Fatherland Front National Council, to express ardent gratitude to the Communists, to the United Agrarians, to the Fatherland Front members, to the Komsomol youths, and to all working people in towns and villages, to all of you for your fruitful labor, for your selfless efforts, and to congratulate you on your holiday and call on you for new inspired deeds, for creative deeds, and for labor in implementing the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress, so that we may worthily celebrate the national party conference and the glorious 40th anniversary of the victory of socialist revolution in our motherland. [applause]

Long live the cause of 9 September and may it last eternally throughout the centuries! [applause]

Long live the cause of socialist revolution in Bulgaria! [applause]

Glory to the Bulgarian people, the heroic builders of socialism! [applause]

Glory to the BCP, the leader and organizer, the inspirer of all our victories! [applause]

May our socialist fatherland, the People's Republic of Bulgaria, strengthen and prosper! [applause]

Long live communism! [applause]

Zhivkov Attends Parade

AU091930 Sofia BTA in English 1841 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text] Sofia, September 9 (BTA) -- Proud of what has been achieved and sure in their future, the Bulgarian people marked the 39th anniversary of the victory of the socialist revolution on Bulgaria. Bulgaria's national day was marked by solemn parades held in all villages and towns of this country. Imposing figures reporting on overfulfilled plans and successes achieved in all spheres of life were written on the placards carried by the participants in the demonstrations -- a worthy report before the heroes and the legacy of the revolution. From the platform of the mausoleum of Georgi Dimitrov the citizens of Sofia were greeted by Mr Todor Zhivkov and by other party and state leaders.

The Bulgarian working people expressed the cohesion around the line of the Bulgarian Communist Party, their determination to continue to overfulfill the socio-political programme for the current five-year period. "The Bulgaro-Soviet friendship -- a guarantee for our successes", "Glory to the Soviet Union", "Eternal friendship" -- under such slogans the Bulgarian people have once again confirmed their gratitude to the Soviet Union, their fraternal friendship with the Soviet people -- a guarantee of today's successful balance-sheet. Today Bulgaria's working people expressed their determination to work and create in peace, to fight for the doing away with the threat of war.

Leaders Attend Reception

AU091855 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text] The BCP Central Committee, the State Council and the Council of Ministers gave a reception at the Boyana residence tonight to mark the 39th anniversary of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria.

The reception was attended by Comrades Todor Zhivkov, Aleksandur Lilov, Grisha Filipov, Dorbri Dzhurov, Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Mladenov, Petur Tanchev, Stanko Todorov, Todor Bozhinov, Tsola Dragoycheva, Andrey Lukanov, Georgi Yordanov, Petur Dyulgerov, Stoyan Karadzhov, Dimitur Stanishev, Georgi Atanasov, Stoyan Mikhaylov, Misho Mishev, Vasil Tsanov, Chudomir Aleksandrov, and Kiril Zarev, as well as by deputy chairmen of the State Council and of the Council of Ministers. Members of the State Council, secretaries of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union Executive Committee, heads of departments of the BCP Central Committee, members of the government, deputy chairmen of the National Assembly, veterans of the revolutionary movement of the party and people, as well as leaders of sociopolitical and mass organizations and of creative unions, the Bulgarian Patriarch Maksim and heads of other religious communities, heroes of socialist labor, officers and generals of the Bulgarian People's Army, outstanding artists and cultural figures, and Bulgarian and foreign journalists also attended the reception.

Chiefs and members of diplomatic missions accredited in our country were also among those present at the reception. The Bulgarian national anthem was played. Heads of diplomatic missions were introduced to Comrade Todor Zhivkov to whom they expressed most sincere congratulations on the occasion of our country's national holiday.

The reception proceeded in an exceptionally cordial and comradely atmosphere.

STROUGAL RECEIVES INDIAN MINISTER TIWARI

AU141909 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 13 Sep 83 p 1

[Text] Prague, 12 Sep (CTK) -- CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal received this Monday, in the Hrzan Palace in Prague, Narain Dutt Tiwari, minister of industries, steel, and mines of the Republic of India, who is currently visiting Czechoslovakia.

In their talk the federal premier appraised the results achieved in developing relations between the two countries, results which are favorably reflected in the political, economic, and cultural spheres. He also underscored the significant role played by the Republic of India in the international sphere, in the efforts to preserve peace, and in deepening fruitful cooperation among the peoples.

The negotiations also concerned certain topics, the concretization of which would contribute toward further intensifying economic contacts between Czechoslovakia and India.

The reception was attended by Pavol Bahyl, the CSSR's minister of general engineering, and Eduard Saul, the CSSR's minister of metallurgy and heavy engineering. Nedungottu Philip Alexander, ambassador of the Republic of India to the CSSR, was also present.

That same day Minister Narain Dutt Tiwari was received by Minister Eduard Saul. They discussed the possibilities of a bilaterally advantageous Czechoslovak-Indian industrial cooperation in the spheres of metallurgy, investment energy complexes, heavy processing machinery, and so forth. Particular attention was devoted to mutual cooperation in the deliveries and completion of selected investment complexes for third countries.

The Indian guest was also received by Bohumil Urban, CSSR minister of foreign trade. During their talk the two ministers discussed issues of expanding Czechoslovak-Indian cooperation in the economic sphere. They especially assessed the possibilities of mutual trade exchange and of cooperation in various spheres of industrial production.

ECUADORAN MINISTER HOLDS TALKS WITH CHNOUPEK

AU141437 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 13 Sep 83 pp 1-2

[CTK report: "On Czechoslovak-Ecuadoran Relations"]

[Excerpts] Prague, 12 Sep (CTK) -- This Monday CSSR President Gustav Husak received at Prague Castle Luis Valencia Rodriguez, minister of foreign relations of the Republic of Ecuador, who arrived for an official visit in the CSSR on Sunday.

In a friendly talk they assessed the level of bilateral relations to date, and they both stressed the useful nature of further expanding and deepening them in all spheres of common interests. Their exchange of opinions on certain international issues confirmed that the CSSR and Ecuador maintain concurrent or close stands on the solution of key foreign-political problems. Both countries are actively promoting the continuation of the detente process, the halting of the arms race, and the consolidation of peace and security of peoples in the world.

The reception was attended by Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs; Frantisek Salda, head of the CSSR President's Office; and Horacio Sevilla-Borja, ambassador of the Republic of Ecuador to the CSSR.

That same day, Bohuslav Chnoupek and Luis Valencia Rodriguez opened negotiations. The object of their businesslike and useful task was to constructively assess Czechoslovak-Ecuadoran relations and the possibilities for further developing them, and to exchange opinions on the topical issues of international politics. The two ministers concurrently expressed satisfaction over the good results of the bilateral relations, which are developing on the basis of the policy of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems. They spoke in favor of a regular political dialogue between the two countries. They also expressed interest in a further expansion of economic, trade, and scientific-technical contacts.

L. Valencia Rodriguez appraised the CSSR as a state which is actively developing scientific-technical cooperation with a number of countries, and underlined that Ecuador, too, wants to be included among them. He also emphasized that Ecuador is positively reacting to the appeal issued by the socialist countries for also developing contacts with non-European staes, an appeal contained in the Warsaw Pact member-states' Political Declaration.

The Ministers B. Chnoupek and L. Valencia Rodriguez concurrently described the international situation as worsened, and expressed the conviction that possibilities exist for its normalization. Bohuslav Chnoupek then acquainted his partner with the socialist countries' attitudes to the key international issues, particularly to the problems of averting a nuclear catastrophe and of limiting nuclear arms in Europe. He also informed his partner about the essense of the socialist countries' peace initiatives.

Minister Chnoupek also acquainted the Ecuadoran official with the results of the Madrid meeting, which he called a victory of political realism and a confirmation of the will of the CSCE signatory countries to continue on the path of international detente embarked upon 8 years ago in Helsinki.

Minister Valencia Rodriguez stated that his country wants to contribute to the utmost toward improving the international political atmosphere. Ecuador is promoting the peaceful solution of all international problems -- and this particularly applies to the dangerous situation in Central America, which is followed with great concern by his country's government. He spoke against any and all interference and military action [zasah]. He stressed that Ecuador fully supports the peace-directed effort of the group of states which he called an influential force; it was due to its merits that a further escalation of the military conflict in Central America was prevented.

Luis Valencia Rodriguez was also received by Bohumil Urban, the CSSR's minister of foreign trade. During their talk they appraised trade cooperation between the two countries to date, and assessed the possibilities of further expanding it.

Bohuslav Chnoupek gave a festive dinner in the Cernin Palace in Prague in honor of Luis Valencia Rodriguez. It was attended by Dalibor Hanes and Jaroslav Srb, CSSR deputy chairman of the Federal Assembly; Pavol Bahyl, CSSR minister of general engineering; Tomas Travnicek, deputy chairman of the CSSR National Front Central Committee; and other representatives of our political and public life. Horacio Sevilla-Borja, ambassador of the Republic of Ecuador to the CSSR, was also present.

In the course of the evening, the two ministers delivered speeches which concerned the topical issues of the international situation and mutual Czechoslovak-Ecuadoran contacts. The dinner took place in a friendly atmosphere.

The Czechoslovak-Ecuadoran Joint Commission for Economic Cooperation has also opened negotiations in Prague. The Czechoslovak delegation is led by Jaroslav Jakubec, deputy minister of foreign trade; and the Ecuadoran delegation is led by Armando Baquerizo deputy minister of industries, commerce, and integration. The purpose of the negotiations is to assess and propose measures for further developing mutual trade exchange.

Rodriguez on Talks

LD140111 Prague CTK in English 1933 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] Prague -- The results of the talks in Prague were described as very positive by Ecuadoran Foreign Minister Luis Valencia Rodriguez here Tuesday in an interview for CETEKA about his official visit to Czechoslovakia.

He also said he exchanged views concerning international topics, for instance the questions of security, disarmament, and strengthening peace in the world. He stressed that the two countries wished to put an end to the situation of tension in international relations.

Cooperation between Ecuador and Czechoslovakia can be an example of cooperation between states with different social systems, Rodriguez said.

Speaking about the situation in Central America, the Ecuadoran minister said that the social-economic inequalities are the main cause of the tense situation in the region. To respect territorial integrity, political sovereignty, and the right to self-determination must be principal requirements for successful co-existence.

Ecuador always supported and will support all efforts of the Contadora Group which aims to solve the crisis in the region in a political way. Ecuador is convinced that these efforts will be successfully completed.

Visit Ends 14 Sep

LD150348 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1330 GMT 14 Sep 83

[Text] Ecuadoran Foreign Minister Luis Valencia Rodriguez' official visit to Czechoslovakia ended today. He was seen off at Ruzyne Airport by Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek and other officials.

INDRA-LED DELEGATION ENDS VISIT TO FINLAND

LD151757 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 15 Sep 83

[Text] A Federal Assembly delegation, led by Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly, ended a 4-day official visit to Finland today.

Alois Indra expressed the conviction that it contributed to further deepening the traditionally friendly relations between the two countries, which are an example of a fruitful cooperation for peace in Europe and in the world.

Particular attention was also paid to the further expansion of trade exchange and economic cooperation including its higher forms like industrial cooperation and joint actions on third markets, he said. They assessed positively cultural and other contacts and expressed the wish to continue them.

Alois Indra recalled Finland's peace effort and also stressed that contributing to efforts for the preservation of peace is also a permanent part of Czechoslovak foreign policy.

The head of our parliamentary delegation said in conclusion that the Finnish representatives have the same or similar attitudes to the most important issues of current world developments and to the prospects of further deepening multifaceted Czechoslovak-Finnish relations.

MINISTER URBAN DISCUSSES FOREIGN TRADE

LD150354 Prague CTK in English 1641 GMT 14 Sep 83

[Text] Brno [no date as received] -- At the beginning of the 1980's Czechoslovak foreign trade has been developing in conditions in which the national economy is refocussing at a greater speed on intensive development and reorienting its structure, Czechoslovak Foreign Trade Minister Bohumil Urban stated here Wednesday.

He told journalists at the 25th International Engineering Trade Fair that in the restructuring of industrial production preference is to be given to the development of the manufacturing industries, especially those swing domestic raw materials and effectively utilizing domestic labor.

These changes are also reflected in the external economic relations, especially considering the need to effectively solve the questions of Czechoslovakia's external economic balance and reducing its indebtedness in covertible currencies. In the 1981-85 period Czechoslovak exports are planned to increase by more than 40 per cent, while imports should rise at half this rate. In relation with non-socialist countries engineering exports are to rise by more than three-quarters, exports of the wood working industry by two-thirds, and of the consumer industry by almost 30 per cent. All this is to be achieved in the conditions of sudden changes in most non-socialist markets, stagnation of world trade, and increasing discrimination of a number of Western governments against the socialist countries, including measures in the credit sphere.

Foreign Trade Minister Urban stressed the importance of Czechoslovakia's trade, economic, and scientific-technological cooperation with the Soviet Union for further economic development.

For the first time in history, Czechoslovak-Soviet trade will exceed 10,000 million rubles this year. The Soviet Union, which accounts for 42 per cent of Czechoslovak foreign trade turnover, is not only the biggest trade partner but also the largest supplier of raw materials, machinery and equipment, and the largest importer of manufactured and consumer goods, machinery and equipment.

Minister Urban said that in contrast to the positive development of Czechoslovak trade with the countries of the socialist community, the trend in trade with non-socialist countries is not satisfactory. In the first two years of the current five-year plan, the share of non-socialist countries in Czechoslovak foreign trade declined.

Czechoslovakia, considerably dependent on foreign trade, is interested in mutually advantageous extension of trade relations with all countries, including non-socialist states, the minister said.

Minister Urban spoke of the measures that are being adopted to improve cooperation between manufacturers and foreign trade corporations, and to ensure that the engineering and electrical engineering industries achieve a positive balance of Czechoslovak foreign trade.

He pointed out that the engineering industry accounts for a full 53 per cent of Czechoslovak exports, and 60 percent of exports to socialist countries, but that reserves still exist because only 53 of the 259 engineering enterprises participate in exports to non-socialist countries.

For these reasons, support will be given to efforts to raise the export capability of production enterprises, also through further development of bilateral and multilateral specialization and cooperation, cooperation and third markets, especially in supplies of complete plants, license deals and other progressive forms of the international division of labor.

Minister Urban underlined the importance of the international engineering fairs in Brno at which the number of exhibitors rose from 432 in 1959 to some 2,000 in recent years, and a full 2,248 from 27 countries this year, including more than 1,300 firms from Western Europe, the Americas, Asia and Australia. Twenty-four Czechoslovak foreign trade corporations show export products by more than 200 manufacturers.

SLOVAK MINISTER JANOVIC VIEWS 1983 HARVEST

AU121945 Bratislava ROLNICKE NOVINY in Slovak 7 Sep 83 pp 1,3

[Speech by Jan Janovic, minister of agriculture and food of the Slovak Socialist Republic, at an "aktiv" of his ministry in Nitra on 5 September]

[Excerpts] There is a special reason for our meeting today. It is the extraordinary situation that has arisen as a consequence of the long drought on our fields and, consequently, in the fodder stocks for the new agricultural year and in some basic raw materials for the processing industry.

In the production of grain crops, we had a chance to fulfill and overfulfill the planned 3.8 million metric tons. We ensured sowing on virtually the entire planned area. According to estimates of the Slovak Statistical Office dating from 15 August 1983, the planned production of densely sown cereals -- 2.96 million metric tons -- will be exceeded by some 125,000 metric tons. The West and Central Slovak region, due mainly to the poor performance of the Michalovce and Trebisov Districts, will not fullfil their tasks.

We expected that, after last year's record harvest of corn, this crop would again register good results this year.

It was sown on almost 165,000 hectares, which was 7,000 hectares more than the year before. However, the hot summer greatly damaged the crops. According to an estimate of 15 August, the harvest will be 631,000 metric tons, which means a shortfall of 209,000 metric tons. Because the negative influences have continued even after the estimate was made and the weight of the corn ears continues to deteriorate, we expect the corn deficit to reach 300,000 metric tons. On the basis of commissions' recommendations, we also had to redesignate 20,200 hectares of corn grown for grain as silage corn.

Our shortfall in the production of grain crops will thus be at least 200,000 metric tons and the shortfall in grain fodder 340,000 metric tons. I will be frank in saying that the imports of grain will be far below these figures and that, therefore, rigid rationalizing measures must take effect.

Another aspect of the grain program is bulk fodder. We will not, and cannot, make up for its shortage by grain fodder and will have to use our own resources to come to terms with this shortage.

The situation in this sector of plant production is as follows: As far as the structure of fodder crops grown on arable land is concerned, we increased the share of perennial fodder crops this year from 12.9 to 14.1 percent. However, the optimal structure still has not been reached. The area sown with fodder root crops also increased, from 10,100 hectares to 11,400 hectares. The first mowing of perennial fodder crops and of hay from meadows showed good results. The first mowing of perennial fodder crops yielded 240,000 metric tons, that is 40 percent, of bulk fodder more than last year and the first mowing of meadows yielded 113,000 metric tons, that is one-eighth, of hay more than last year. The quality of the stored fodder crops, too, was better than the year before.

However, during the summer the vegetation came virtually to a halt -- first in the productive districts of the West Slovak region and, later on, also in the whole of Central Slovakia. Conditions for cattle breeding on pastures deteriorated and the cattle had to leave them earlier than usual. The second and subsequent mowings of perennial fodder crops were very weak and, in many places, silage corn had to be harvested prematurely and used for direct feeding. In the present situation, we must anticipate the production of bulk fodder to be 20 to 25 percent below plan.

From the viewpoint of the anti-import program, we were placing great emphasis on ensuring the sowing area of oil-bearing crops. The plan to sow them on 57,000 hectares was fulfilled, espeically due to the increased sowing of sunflowers as a replacement for the winter rape that had to be plowed under. Here, too, the adverse weather took its toll. Due to a shortfall of almost 7,500 metric tons, the state procurement plan for rape was fulfilled less than 80 percent. This fall, sunflowers will be reaped from more than 22,000 hectares. For a successfull harvest, and to keep losses to a minimum, the sector has secured enough harvesting equipment, sufficient quantities of the Regione preparation, and taken anti-dessication measures.

As regards sugar beets, the beets' size is relatively small but their sugar content is almost 3 percent higher [than last year]. On 15 August, the harvest was estimated at 1.85 million metric tons. However, the procurement plan is 2.15 million metric tons. In view of the current weather conditions, it will be necessary to make maximum use of irrigation and to weed all sugar beet fields to create prerequisites for keeping harvest losses at a minimum.

The state of late potatoes is passable. The tubers are developing well, despite a disproportionate share of small specimens.

According to the estimates of the Slovak Statistical Office of 15 August, the total harvest is expected to be 861,000 metric tons, of which 616,000 metric tons are from the socialist sector. To ensure market supplies, we must procure 78 percent of total production, which is a demanding task.

As far as other sectors of plant production are concerned, we expect relatively good results in textile crops, grapes, and some types of vegetables. The drought has put a stop to some types of vegetables, especially cabbage, parsley, cauliflower, carrots, and watermelons and it has negatively affected plums and apples.

We realize that the drought has made plowing more difficult. It is understandable that agricultural technology wears out more quickly, that repair and maintenance work has become more difficult, and that the consumption of spare parts is increasing. It is logical that the per-unit consumption of diesel oil is growing. Studies have shown that it exceeds the norms by 17-38 percent. I would like to stress that even under these conditions we will not diminish even by one iota our requirements on the quality of plowing and the preparation of soil, even though we, too, regard fuel saving as a social task. In the planning agencies, the sector is pushing through higher deliveries of diesel oil.

In livestock production, we expect the bulk fodder situation to become even more complicated. The long heat wave has reduced the bulk fodder resources and has greatly affected the stocks for the winter. In saving and improving the use of fodder crops, we regard as a decisive measure a consistent regulation of the number of pigs and poultry. Before the winter period, it will also be necessary, in cooperation with veterinary services, to carry out a strict selection of young cattle designated for further breeding and fattening. According to experts' calculations, we now have in our breeding facilities 35,000 to 40,000 head of cattle too many and 100,000 pigs too many. This is one of the basic causes of extensive feeding.

In the food industry, the planned production tasks for the first 7 months of the year were fulfilled 102.5 percent and the tasks in deliveries to the market, in retail prices, 97.1 percent. A favorable development was registered in the poultry industry economic production unit, in the distilleries and canneries economic production unit, and in the dairy industry. However, the following economic production units are lagging behind: mills and bakeries, breweries and malt plants, palma, [fat industry], the Czechoslovak tobacco industry, and the food industry machine-building industry.

It is true that the lower plan fulfillment has been caused partially by the decreased sales of some products, such as meat, spirits, flour, wine, oil, and tobacco products. However, we must be frank in saying that not all economic production units sufficiently foresaw this development and did not react to it in good time, by effecting changes in the range of products or in their packaging.

Judging from the development so far, deliveries to the market will not be fulfilled by approximately kcs1.5 billion, due mainly to the distilleries and canneries, the wine industry, the meat industry, and the mills and bakeries economic production units.

However, no one can rely on our tolerating this development. There may be objective influences that account for the deviations but, with the exception of [the reduced sales of] spirits and fats, we must not become reconciled to this development, and the economic production units cannot merely take note of it.

It is desirable, above all, to reduce to the minimum the meat industry's shortfall in deliveries to the market. By the end of August, the shortfall in the deliveries of meat products to the market represented about 3,000 metric tons and the shortfall in the deliveries of lard an additional 3,000 metric tons.

In the mill and bakery industry, there arises a problem in the sales of flour. Trade failed to take from the industry 8,000 metric tons, which represents kcs28 million. The economic production unit, together with the trade sector, must ensure supplies of products that will guarantee the elimination of this deficit.

PITRA REVEALS 'PRELIMINARY' HARVEST RESULT

AU131352 Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 12 Sep 83 p 1

["ZN"-signed report: "Successful Result of Joint Endeavor"]

[Excerpts] A district peace and harvest festival, connected with celebrations of the International Day of Cooperatives, was held in the Gottwaldov Park in Opava yesterday. Representatives of the district were able to welcome F. Pitra, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee. At the festival, the citizens demonstrated their desire to live in peace and to contribute with their work to the further prosperity of our socialist homeland. In a resolution, they condemned the militaristic policy of the United States and expressed their deep indeignation at the decision of the Reagan administration to deploy American intermediate-range missiles in Western Europe. The main address was delivered by F. Pitra, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee.

He stressed, among other things, that this year's harvest and peace festival, which is connected with celebrations of the International Day of Cooperatives, is taking place in a joyous atmosphere, expressing our pride at the successful results of this year's harvest as well as the determination to do our best to contribute to building socialism and preserving world peace.

Special appreciation must be expressed for the efforts exerted by our farmers in ensuring the tasks in plant production. This year's grain harvest may be regarded as a victory over nature. In all regions, even in places where it was hampered by rainfalls, the harvest was marked by a high speed. This, along with the painstaking and responsible work of the drivers of combines, contributed to keeping harvest losses at a minimum and positively affected the per-hectare yields.

According to preliminary results, this year's harvest of basic cereals reached 10.2 million metric tons, the average per-hectare yield being 4.3 metric tons. This is a big success of the Czechoslovak grain growers. We achieved the best harvest of basic cereals in the history of our agriculture. On a statewide average, we harvested this year 4.82 metric tons of wheat from every hectare. Rape, which was grown on 118,000 hectares, also registered a record harvest. The total production and procurement of rape were fulfilled 120 percent. The production volume of more than 300,000 metric tons is higher than the planned production for the last year of the current 5-year plan.

I would like to take this opportunity to convey the thanks of the CPCZ Central Committee, its general secretary, Comrade Gustav Husak, and myself to all employees in agriculture, service organizations, national committees, social organizations, and to all other citizens who contributed to this.

HONECKER HOLDS TALKS WITH W. BERLIN MAYOR

LD151425 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1223 GMT 15 Sep 83

[Text] Berlin, 15 Sep (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State met with Dr Richard von Weizsaecker, the governing mayor of West Berlin, in Niederschoenhausen Castle in Berlin today. Their discussion, which took place in an open-minded atmosphere, focused on current questions of international developments, in particular on the safeguarding of peace and the prevention of a new round of the arms race. Questions concerning relations between the GDR and West Berlin were also discussed.

There was agreement in stressing that a war must never again start from German soil and that those holding political responsibility must do everything possible to avert the danger of a nuclear inferno.

Erich Honecker said that in contrast to this, the intention to transform the territory of the FRG into a launching pad for U.S. first-strike weapons could not create more security for the FRG or West Berlin. It would lead to a further complication of the international situation, increased danger of a new world war, and a deterioration in relations between the two German states, which undoubtedly could also have negative effects on relations with West Berlin.

Erich Honecker said that he could see no sense in cramming even more nuclear weapons into the Federal Republic. It would not give the FRG more security. Quite the reverse. Even former U.S. Defense Secretary McNamara stated a few days ago that he considered the deployment of Pershing II's in the FRG to be not only risky, but superfluous.

Erich Honecker pointed to the USSR's constructive disarmament proposals, which the GDR fully endorses. These proposals offer a real chance of achieving a result at the Geneva talks that is positive for the whole of mankind. As long as deployment of new U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe has not yet begun, an agreement is still possible. Now it is up to the United States to show a sense of reality.

Erich Honecker also stressed that the GDR shapes its relations with West Berlin according to the principles of peaceful coexistence between different social systems. There is no sensible alternative to this.

In view of the aggravation of the international situation, further improvement of GDR-West Berlin relations are urgently necessary so that a positive effect on the climate in Europe and the world can emanate from here.

The two sides also agreed that since the signing of the 3 September 1971 Quadripartite Agreement, much had changed for the better in West Berlin's affairs. The calmer situation which has come into being since then has benefitted the efforts for detente in Europe and the safeguarding of peace. And the not least, it has had a positive effect for West Berlin and its inhabitants.

The general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State said that consolidating what had been achieved and expanding relations is important. He believes that in an atmosphere of peace and good-neighborly cooperation and on the basis of respect for the legitimate rights and interests of both sides, it is possible to discuss many questions and to bring about solutions to mutual advantage.

Von Weizsaecker Comments

LD152059 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1653 15 Sep 83

[Text] West Berlin, 15 Sep (ADN) -- At a press conference in Schoeneberg Town Hall, the governing mayor of Berlin (West), Dr Richard von Weizsaecker, discussed the talk he had the same day with Erich Honecker. At the invitation of General Secretary Honecker, he had visited him today at Niederschoenhausen Castle. The talk had lasted more than 4 hours; the working atmosphere had not been interrupted during lunch, and there had been a private talk.

Weizsaecker stressed that differences of opinion that have existed since the end of the war on all sorts of issues had not been the purpose of this talk. The talk had been aimed not at placing the emphasis on the insoluble and the controversial, but at talking about these things and finding a possible point of departure.

The talk, Richard von Weizsaecker continued, had revolved around the East-West situation as a whole, the relations between the two German states, and issues for which he is directly responsible.

As far as East-West issues go, points of view had been exchanged, which were for the most part publicly known. General Secretary Erich Honecker and he had stressed that it is important to use the existing opportunities to arrive at a result at the Geneva negotiations.

After the governing mayor of Berlin (West) had set out the Western position on the question of medium-range missiles, he stressed that peaceful relations open up the possibility of relevant measures in the sphere of security policy, including disarmament measures.

Concerning to the relations between the two German states, he had pointed out that the FRG Government acted according to the principle that the necessary measure of continuity should prevail in the relations between the two German states. He passed on Chancellor Helmut Kohl's greetings to Erich Honecker and returned similar greetings to Chancellor Kohl.

Weizsaecker went on to say that it is important to create solid evidence of confidence. In this connection, he mentioned various topics of cooperation, such as transit traffic, questions of environmental protection, cultural relations, and other issues that concern the interests of the citizens of West Berlin. They also talked about the S-Bahn [urban railway] in West Berlin. Negotiations in this sphere are going ahead speedily.

On the outcome of this meeting with Erich Honecker, Richard von Weizsaecker stressed the fact that the meeting between a leading politician on the other side and a governing mayor of West Berlin had taken place at all.

The mission was not to settle all the problems by finished results; what mattered to him was to express clearly, particularly at this level, his interests and responsibilities and to put forward and justify the interests of West Berlin at this very opportune moment. In this sense, the talk had been right and necessary. He agrees with the assessment made by General Secretary Erich Honecker, who described the talk as extremely useful. In conclusion, Richard von Weizsaecker said that the two sides had not firmly decided on further talks, and that, the talk had come about and had been conducted in a spirit that make further talks possible.

MATERIALS ON VISIT OF ECUADORAN FOREIGN MINISTER

Welcomed by Fischer

LD141551 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1018 GMT 14 Sep 83

[Text] Berlin, 14 Sep (ADN) -- Dr Luis Valencia Rodriguez, minister of foreign relations of the Republic of Ecuador, arrived at midday today for an official visit to the GDR. He comes at the invitation of GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer, who welcomed the guest and his entourage at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport.

Wreath Laid at Memorial

LD141658 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1430 GMT 14 Sep 83

[Excerpt] Berlin, 14 Sep (ADN) Minister of foreign relations of the Republic of Ecuador, Dr Luis Valencia Rodriguez, and Oskar Fischer, minister of foreign affairs of the GDR, met for an initial talk today.

Prior to this the Ecuadoran foreign minister laid a wreath at the memorial in the Unter den Linden in honor of the victims of fascism and militarism. He was welcomed at the memorial by Lieutenant General Karl-Heinz Drews, Berlin City Commandant, who explained the significance of the monument to him.

Talks Held

LD151644 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1416 GMT 15 Sep 83

[Text] Berlin, 15 Sep (ADN) -- GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer and his Ecuadoran opposite number, Dr Luis Valencia Rodriguez, held talks on Thursday on international and bilateral issues. They had an extensive exchange of views on the international situation and on the key issues that concern states and peoples today.

They expressed agreement that all efforts must be made to secure peace, develop dialogue and overcome the policy of confrontation.

The Prague meeting of Warsaw Pact member-states brought forth initiatives of worldwide importance. They drew attention to the dangers posed by the planned siting of new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Western European countries to peace in Europe and the world. All states were called upon to oppose this. Emphasis was placed on the negative effects that the implementation of this plan will also have on the developing countries.

The exchange of views brought agreement in the assessment of the Swedish proposal to create a zone in central Europe free of nuclear battlefield weapons. Stress was laid on the need for greater efforts for nuclear disarmament.

Oskar Fischer and Dr Luis Valencia Rodriguez agreed that the concluding document of the Madrid meeting of the representatives of the CSCE states made a contribution to the securing of peace, to the limitation of arms, to disarmament and to mutually advantageous cooperation and that, in accordance with the Helsinki Final Act, the spirit of detente is triumphing again.

With regard to the forthcoming 38th UN General Assembly, the two ministers expressed their will to do all they can to ensure that it is dominated not by confrontation and aggravation of the international situation, but by serious efforts to secure peace and solve the problems facing mankind. In the interest of peace, international seats of conflict have to be settled peacefully and in line with the relevant UN resolutions, while respecting the sovereign rights of peoples and states, the ministers noted. With regard to the development of bilateral relations, there was agreement that these should be developed in the interests of both sides.

Meets With Trade Minister

LD160356 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1809 GMT 15 Sep 83

[Text] Berlin, 15 Sep (ADN) -- On Thursday Horst Soelle, GDR minister for foreign trade, received Dr Luis Valencia Rodriguez, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Ecuador, and his entourage, for a talk during which the opportunities for extending and deepening trade were discussed.

In particular, the GDR supplies equipment for education and public health, agricultural machinery as well as fertilizers, and it imports from Ecuador indigenous products, above all bananas. The visit took place in a very open and constructive atmosphere.

Earlier the guest was received at the town hall by Chief Mayor Erhard Krack, who explained the development of the GDR capital. The foreign minister signed the city's Golden Book. Dr Luis Valencia Rodriguez then visited the Pergamon Museum and the Palace of the Republic.

Fischer Hosts Dinner

LD160426 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1852 GMT 15 Sep 83

[Text] Berlin, 15 Sep (ADN) -- In Berlin on Thursday the foreign ministers of the GDR and Ecuador paid tribute to the successful development of relations between the two countries at a banquet given by GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer in honor of the minister of foreign affairs from the Republic of Ecuador, Dr Luis Valencia Rodriguez.

The banquet was also attended by candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, Gerhard Schuerer; deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, Rudolph Schulze; Minister of Foreign Trade Horst Soelle; Council of State member Johanna Toepfer; Council of State Secretary Heinz Eichler; and other figures of public life in the GDR.

In his toast Oskar Fischer said that, together with its allies, the GDR was working with all its strength for good relations, a goal for which peace is the precondition. This was all the more necessary in the face of contrary efforts, efforts aimed at the preparation of a nuclear world war. These efforts find a particularly threatening expression in the planned deployment of new nuclear medium-range missiles in Western Europe, missiles which would serve to create the possibility of a surprise attack to gain military superiority. Everything had to be done to calm the international situation. In a relaxed atmosphere there could then be patient negotiations as to how the danger of nuclear war could be reduced and, in the end, finally removed. Proposals on this are coming, unfortunately, only from one side. The other side has started linguistic exercises. It wants only to gain time for the deployment of missiles. The GDR is ready to collaborate in order to ward off the danger of war and to promote cooperation between peoples.

Oskar Fischer noted with satisfaction that the proposal of the Prague Declaration signatory states to conclude a treaty between the member-states of the Warsaw Pact and those of NATO concerning the mutual non-use of military force and the maintenance of peaceful relations, which is open to all states, is supported by the Government of Ecuador.

Regarding the Madrid meeting, Oskar Fischer said that, above all, the agreed convening of a conference on confidence and security building measures and disarmament in Europe offered the process of detente a new chance and, for the sake of peace and life, should not be thrown away.

Particularly in the present international situation, the visit of the Ecuadoran foreign minister was of great significance. It reflected the readiness for peaceful constructive cooperation between states with different social systems for their mutual advantage and for the good of peace.

In his reply, Dr Luis Valencia Rodriquez said that since the establishment of diplomatic relations, the contacts between representatives of the two countries had multiplied, new fields for joint action had opened up, and the efforts for expanding and consolidating cooperation had increased. He pointed to full agreement between the governments of the two countries on basic issues -- two countries which fight persistently for peace and represent a policy of unqualified assent to the aims and principles of the UN Charter. Honest compliance with this charter was the only possible way to peaceful coexistence and international security.

Peace needs international cooperation on all levels. It is necessary to arrive at general and total disarmament with effective international verification. This would free the world from the insane arms race and would make possible the use of immeasurable human and economic resources for the easing of suffering, and the fight against disease and the ignorance of millions of people.

The foreign minister of Ecuador stressed the need to create a system of economic relations that would reflect the principles of balance, sovereignty, equality, and independence. "We must unite our efforts and give our support to the creation of a new international economic order," he stressed.

In conclusion, Dr Luis Valencia Rodriguez expressed the wish of his government that relations and cooperation between the two countries should intensify and expand to the mutual advantage of the two peoples.

ADN OFFICIAL HAS TALKS IN PRC STATE COUNCIL

AU141542 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 12 Sep 83 p 2

[Text] Beijing (ADN) -- On Saturday in Beijing Ji Pengfei, councillor in the PRC State Council, received for a talk Rolf Schablinski, deputy general director of ADN. The Chinese politician stated the interest of his country in further developing cooperation and the exchange of experiences between the PRC and the GDR. He praised the successes of the GDR people and said that strengthening the contacts between the two countries is in line with the fundamental interests of their peoples, whose friendship will develop by strengthening contacts and mutual understanding. The talk was attended by Mu Qing, general director of the Chinese news agency XINHUA, and Rolf Berthold, GDR ambassador to the PRC.

Earlier, Yuan Mu, spokesman of the State Council, briefed the ADN delegation that is staying in Beijing at the invitation of XINHUA on topical questions of building socialism in China.

The previous day there were talks with Xie Wenqing, acting minister of radio and television; Tan Wenrui, deputy editor in chief of the central organ of the CPC RENMIN RIBAO; and Luo Qing, deputy editor in chief of CHINA DAILY.

GDR, FRG YOUTH GROUPS MEET IN E. BERLIN

LD150656 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1209 GMT 14 Sep 83

[Text] Berlin, 14 Sep (ADN) -- The youth of the GDR stands unanimously behind the steady and consistent peace policy of the Soviet Union as reconfirmed in the most recent interview given by Yuriy Andropov to PRAVDA. This was emphasized by Egon Krenz, first secretary of the FDJ Central Council, during a talk with a delegation of the German Sporting Youth [DS] of the FRG headed by its first chairman, Peter Hanisch, on Wednesday. This meeting was characterized by the willingness of both youth organizations to contribute with all their strength to the prevention of a nuclear inferno on earth.

Egon Krenz said that the proposals presented to world public opinion in the Andropov interview were unmistakably intended to improve the world situation and pointed the way to the securing of peace. That is why the GDR's younger generation expected that the United States and its NATO allies would finally take a constructive stance at the disarmament talks in Geneva in the interest of all nations.

Instead of a forced anti-Soviet witch-hunt and a dangerous blockade of negotiations, reason was required. Time was short, and that was why the GDR youth daily increased its effort to help secure peace through deeds for a strong socialism. They fully supported Erich Honecker's appeal to the FRG Government to thoroughly rethink its policies on the stationing of new U.S. missiles in Europe. That was of vital interest for youth.

Peter Hanisch and the second chairman of the DSJ, Wolfgang Herder, as well as other members of the delegation who represent the strongest FRG youth organization, emphasized the necessity in times of tension to use all opportunities for dialogue and understanding characterized by peace. The DSJ had discussed the necessity to limit and reduce nuclear weapons above all. In this sense the members of the DSJ delegation expressed the hope that a solution acceptable to both sides could be found at the Geneva negotiations to the question of nuclear arming in Europe.

During the talk questions of bilateral contacts and opportunities for the intensification of youth and travel activities were discussed.

POLISH GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN URBAN VISITS

AU141547 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 13 Sep 83 p 5

[Text] MTI -- At the invitation of Zsolt Baknok, secretary of state and chairman of the Information Bureau of the Council of Ministers, Jerzy Urban, Polish Government spokesman, arrived for a friendly visit to our country. In the course of their talks they reviewed the results and current aspects of cooperation in the field of information and the further possibilities of improving information concerning the life and development of the two countries.

Jerzy Urban met with Miklos Ovari, MSZMP Politburo member and secretary of the Central Committee. He was received by Janos Borbandi, head of the Agitation and Propaganda Department of the Central Committee. Present at the talks was Jerzy Zielinski, ambassador of the Polish Republic to Budapest. The Polish Government spokesman exchanged views with Janos Berecz, chief editor of NEPSZABADSAG, and met with other leading Hungarian journalists.

INDIAN FOREIGN MINISTER PAYS OFFICIAL VISIT

Welcomed by Varkonyi

LD151823 Budapest MTI in English 1717 GMT 15 Sep 83

[Text] Budapest, September 15 (MTI) -- P. V. Narasimha Rao, minister of external affairs of India, arrived in Budapest Thursday for an official visit on the invitation of his Hungarian opposite number, Peter Varkonyi. At Budapest airport he was welcomed by Peter Varkonyi.

Received by Lazar

LD151925 Budapest MTI in English 1747 GMT 15 Sep 83

[Text] Budapest, September 15 (MTI) -- Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, received Narasimha Rao, minister of external affairs of India, in the Parliament Thursday. Present were Foreign Minister Dr Peter Varkonyi, and Ambassador Ferenc Turi and Aravinka Ramachandra Deo.

MSZMP SECRETARY SZUROV MEETS PCP'S CUNHAL

AU141913 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 13 Sep 83 p 3

[Text] MTI -- At the invitation of the PCP Central Committee, Matyas Szurov, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, visited Portugal from 6 to 11 September.

Matyas Szurov met and held discussions with Alvaro Cunhal, secretary general of the PCP Central Committee, Sergio Vilariguez, member of the Secretariat and the Politburo and other PCP leaders. At the meetings, which were characterized by a friendly and cordial atmosphere, the parties informed each other of their countries' position, the activities of their parties and exchanged views on the more important, current issues of the international communist and workers movement. Representing the MSZMP, Matyas Szurov participated in the celebrations of the PCP's central daily AVANTE!

HAVASI DISCUSSES DOMESTIC DEVELOPMENT, TASKS

AU151436 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 10 Sep 83 p 5

[Article by MSZMP Politburo member and Central Committee Secretary Ferenc Havasi, based "on a speech by him at a 5 September school year opening and a diploma presentation ceremony at the MSZMP Political Academy": "Ferenc Havasi: Brisk Politicization, Concerted Action"]

[Excerpts] The world is characterized today by rapid changes, changes whose outcome is uncertain at times. The constant compulsion to adapt to them forces us to pay continuous attention to changes in our environment and the development of the entire country's performance.

To a decisive extent, domestic conditions are favorable for our work; the political atmosphere is tranquil. The April resolution of the Central Committee and the political activity that has developed subsequent to it have a determining force in our domestic political life. The resolution drew up a balance sheet of the period between two congresses at a complex moment, when interest is focused on the political situation, the changes that came about because of external circumstances, the tenability of the previously set goals, and a number of other issues. It has been verified that the direction adopted at the 12th congress is correct; there is no need for its modification. The objectives that have been set are sound even if attaining them does require a longer period of time.

Still, let us look also at the drawbacks of those 5 years. We must first mention the fact that we have not taken sufficient advantage of reduced growth, the opportunity for gathering strength. Unfortunately, because of many, not only objective, but also subjective reasons, the modernization of the production and product structure did not develop so as to serve as a basis for a more dynamic development later. Admittedly, we were hardly in a position to undertake completely to offset the external economic losses, but, even so, we could have made more progress than we have done. Because of that, to enable us to improve the equilibrium, we had to restrain domestic utilization to a greater extent. We have done more for containing distribution than for intensifying efficiency, competitiveness, and performance capacity.

It was not accidental that, among the drawbacks of the past 5 years, the April Central Committee session noted that, unfortunately, acting against formal features of political persuasion and party work lagged behind the requirements. Brisk social discussions have been and are accompanying our measures. This is understandable, because the diverse measures disturb a wrongly interpreted state of tranquility. Our problem lies in the fact that discussions are not always useful, progressive, and, sometimes, sufficiently comprehensible. Generally speaking, this is not a fault of those who participate in the discussions. Its roots are to be sought in shortcomings of the disposition to politicize and of the political working style. It is not enough to realize the role of the human factor; it is also necessary to actively take advantage of it. Fostering this is a task of political work.

Thus, one should not only fault the economy and the leaders and workers of the economic area if the results fall short of the possibilities, but one must also criticize in general the political practice, outlook, and style that regards social common accord as given for all time and not a process in which every Hungarian citizen must be won over every day for every act.

We cannot yet form an entirely accurate picture on how far we have progressed in accomplishing our tasks and fulfilling the 1983 plan for the people's economy, but it is possible already to appraise the main processes.

In industry, the situation varies. There are branches which have considerably overfulfilled their targets, and results are taking shape according to plan elsewhere, but also considerable backlogs occur. However, altogether, industry has not been able to fulfill either its production plan or its contribution to the national income, or the export plan to date.

Examining the reasons for this, it can be concluded that difficulties with regard to disposing of commodities remain great in all of our major markets. Among other things, this arises from the fact -- and this constitutes also a criticisim of our industry -- that the modernization of the product structure is slow in making headway and our competitiveness is not improving to a satisfactory level. Lack of organization and leadership deficiency are experienced in many places, and it happens at some plants that attention is devoted to searching for explanations and excuses, rather than accomplishing major tasks. For industry to fulfill its plan this year, a production increase of 2.6-5.0 percent would be required per branch.

Enhancing our economic problems, the drought suffered by agriculture has deprived us of a harvest that promised to be a record one. We do not know the final result as yet, but, according to our present appraisal, a shortfall of more than 2 million metric tons of our most important products -- bread grain and corn -- is expected. There is a large product shortfall of sugar beet, sunflower, and potatoes as well. This is regrettable, and it will make its effect felt not only this year, but next year as well. The shortfalls may affect the food industry's plan fulfillment this year, and the first half of next year, as well as export goals and people's income and earnings, because the loss has reduced the attainable national income as well. We must expect an export shortfall valued at approximately $250-300 million. Some 200 agricultural enterprises, producer cooperatives, and state farms may easily produce a deficit.

Despite all this, we cannot dispense with regarding the maintenance of the country's solvency as our principal task. If we yielded in this and failed to meet our financial obligations abroad, that would cause a much greater loss to the economy as a whole than the drought or the slowly improving outdated work of a good many industrial enterprises.

Improving the external equilibrium will remain an important task of the coming months as well. We are interested in preserving and safeguarding our country's reputation as a correct and reliable economic partner. Another goal of ours is to preserve the equilibrium and tranquility of the domestic market. We must mobilize our forces for all this, for making and reducing the losses, and we must also take into consideration our tasks next year in this spirit.

We are living in an era when we must consider how we could put additional resources into the service of development. We cannot add extensive resources, we cannot take new areas under cultivation, we do not have mineral assets we could exploit from one month to the next, and we cannot expect foreign economic conditions to improve. We must find our reserves in the country, in the work of economic construction. Therefore, we are working on a further development of the system of economic macromanagement, in order thus to lend the economy new impulses and new impetus. This can be put into the service of our development. Reform concepts are not alien to MSZMP policy. In turn, it was precisely the revolutionary struggle and reform solutions that propelled us forward in the past 25-30 years. In the present and also in the future, social and economic progress presupposes tending to and renewing our means and methods, and presupposes all the reform steps that are necessary to maintain the consolidated position and political stability -- and all this is indispensable not only in the economy, but all areas of social and political life as well.

By virtue of their nature, all reform steps also constitute a criticism of the previous solution and a conscious and forward-looking adaption to new requirements.

This is the natural order of life. Concerning the fundamental principles of the reform, a homogenous and coherent process has been prevailing in our policy from 1957 through 1968 to this day. Of the aspects of the further development of economic macromanagement on the agenda, planning must be perfected so as to make it even more suitable for relaying the central will and developing local independence. A qualitative changing of the economic regulation system also is inevitable, to enable it better to foster the attainment of objectives. It will be necessary to advance in developing the system of the institutions of socialism as well. It is an important objective of all the planned changes to intensify the economy's ability to create values, while concentrating, even within this, on enterprises and productive units. For all this, it is necessary to develop a political, economic, legal, and administrative environment in which the economy and the creative force and talent serving the good of society as a whole are able to unfold more effectively and without hindrance.

We can best preserve the values of our socialist society if we boldly break away from everything that is backward and outdated. It is our fundamental task and national program to exploit the possibilities and reserves inherent in our social system. Every citizen must be won over for this, for the sake of collaboration and concerted action.

GOVERNMENT RECEIVES REPORT ON ECONOMIC PLAN

LD151909 Budapest MTI in English 1724 GMT 15 Sep 83

[Text] Budapest, September 15 (MTI) -- At its Thursday's meeting the Hungarian Government heard the report of the president of the National Planning Office, discussed the realization of this year's national economic plan, and then heard the financial report. Efforts to implement the plan were appreciated but it was noted that targets for higher manufacturing output and efficiency had not been met, which, in addition to drought, has resulted in supply below plan, with domestic utilization somewhat above the target.

The existence of persisting unfavourable conditions in external markets have contributed to the necessity for measures to assure equilibrium through stimulating greater economic results and confining utilization to planned limits, and central agencies have been informed of steps to be taken. Discussing preparation of the 1984 national economic plan and state estimates, the government defined aims.

A water scheme for the economy and protection of quality, which aims at better utilization and protection of surface and underground resources, was approved and discussed. It was decided to include the scheme "research, development and application of biotechnological methods in agriculture and industry," in the national medium-term research and development plan.

A report was submitted to the government on the implementation of regulations for the leasing out of state-owned shops and restaurants, and amendments were made on regulations on contracts and operational conditions.

TU COUNCIL DISCUSSES REPORT ON CADRE WORK

LD151224 Budapest MTI in English 1042 GMT 15 Sep 83

[Text] Budapest, September 15 (MTI) -- The Thursday session of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions (SZOT) discussed the report on Deputy Secretary-General Sandor Jakab on cadre work.

The speaker pointed out that although the overwhelming majority of trade union officials are meeting the increasing requirements, there is need for adjustment to changed conditions, and the test of political fitness should include active commitment to the cause of workers' power, socialism and the trade union movement. A level of professional skill is required for functionaries to be reliable partners of state and economic leaders and maintain close contact with the membership.

Sandor Jakab urged an increase in the proportion of workers-turned-managers which has recently declined in almost every area, including trade unions. Although in 1974 a leadership course started for young workers of ability and an annual 450-550 workers attend pre-university courses (so far 1,100 have graduated), the possibilities for further education are not used to the full. Management work has become less attractive to skilled workers both from the point of view of prestige and financial reward, and personal contact in cadre work often gains precedence over actual merits.

The deputy secretary-general considered it important to increase the participation of steward organizations and various social work committees in the selection of cadres, and proposed that the decision of the SZOT board and the government that workers should express their opinion of their superiors' work in all spheres of state and economic life should be extended to trade union cadres. Regular consultation of local trade union bodies by company managers is already general practice.

Sandor Jakab pointed out that in order to eliminate formalities in cadre work, the present system of service records should be revised.

Finally the deputy secretary-general stated that it is indispensable for effective representation that economic managers have the authority to put into practice trade union proposals, and urged that the rights and duties of both partners be unified.

BRIEFS

GRENADIAN ENVOY -- Budapest, September 14 (MTI) -- Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, received in Budapest Wednesday William Richard Jacobs, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Grenada to Hungary, who presented his credentials. Present was Hungary Deputy Foreign Minister Robert Garai. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1734 GMT 14 Sep 83 LD]

INDIAN ENVOY -- Budapest, September 14 (MTI) -- Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, met in Budapest Wednesday Aravinda Ramachandran Deo, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Union of India to Hungary who presented his credentials. Present was Robert Garai, Hungarian deputy foreign minister. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1727 GMT 14 Sep 83 LD]

STATEMENT ISSUED ON VIOLATION OF USSR TERRITORY

LD151811 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 15 Sep 83

[Text] The government press spokesman has been authorized to make the following statement in connection with the incident involving the South Korean aircraft's violation of the Soviet Union's airspace: This incident constitutes a blatant violation of the territorial integrity and laws of a sovereign state and hence a violation of the fundamental principles of international law.

An action of this kind, especially given the simultaneous presence in the region of an American intelligence-gathering aircraft, bears all the signs of a deliberate and planned provocation which, in the current, complicated situation in the world, creates a serious danger, leading to increased tension and further complications in international relations.

The results of the incident, tragic in their human dimension, make the instigators of this deliberately prepared action directly culpable. The incident involving the South Korean aircraft is being used for the purpose of pursuing an unprecedented anti-Soviet and anticommunist campaign, the aim of which is to distract attention from the genuine and real goals that those who inspired this tragedy wished to attain.

The U.S. Administration makes conscious use of the atmosphere of hysteria that has been unleashed in order to intensify the dangerous arms race, to wreck the disarmament negotiations, to apply unlawful sanctions, and to increase tension in East-West relations.

Poland and Poles, whose historical experiences are abundant in this context, regard the cause of peace and security as being of supreme importance. That is why policies modeled on the cold war traditions, serving the militarist aims of imperialism, and running counter to the vital interests of the nations of Europe and of the world cannot but give rise to profound concern and resolute protest.

ASYLUM GRANTED TO DIPLOMATS, REQUESTED BY OTHERS

For reportage on the requests for political asylum by the first secretaries of the Polish Embassies in Copenhagen and in Cologne, see page P 1 of the 6 September and page J 4 of the 12 September issues of the Western Europe DAILY REPORT. For an AFP report on the request by 16 soccer fans for asylum in Italy, see page L 2 of the 16 September Western Europe DAILY REPORT.

TRYBUNA LUDU ON CC INTERNAL COMMISSION MEETING

AU151733 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 13 Sep 83 pp 1-2

[Jan Ruszczyc report: "More Workers and Young People in the Party Ranks"]

[Text] Two important, topical issues were the subject of a meeting of the PZPR Central Committee Internal Commission which was held on 12 September under the chairmanship of Kazimierz Barcikowski, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary.

In connection with the approaching statutory deadline for the party accountability and electoral campaign, the great political importance and the tasks stemming from this campaign were discussed, and provisional rules for electing delegates, authorities, and control bodies were examined. A draft set of electoral rules is currently being discussed among the aktivs.

On the basis of an assessment of the number of PZPR members and on the composition of the PZPR, a series of conclusions were drawn expressing concern for the quality of the party ranks and the influx of new candidate members.

The date for commencing PZPR accountability and electoral meetings and conferences has not yet been fixed, but according to the statute they should take place on the threshold of the new year. The campaign should involve PZPR primary, factory, rural, municipal-rural, municipal, district, and voivodship organizations, and a national conference of delegates should also take place as part of the campaign.

The unsatisfactory activity of some party organizations was criticized. It was said that the period of the accountability and electoral campaign should be used in order to make an accurate assessment of party work and of its weaknesses.

In this connection, huge importance was attached to an honest assessment of party activists who have performed functions for which one has to be elected.

The draft electoral rules were examined from this angle, too. Members of the commission commented on it and proposed changes, at the same time approving its main points. It was said that such a document is highly necessary, especially since it will make it possible to avoid misunderstanding and excessive discussion on formal issues during primary party organization meetings, and therefore will improve the contents of meetings and conferences.

During talks on the number of party members and the party's composition, attention was drawn to the positive trend whereby the number of new candidate members that have been accepted, including young people, has grown. Strengthening the workers' core of the party and increasing the role of young people's unions in seeking out young people for the party were recognized as specially important tasks.

Kazimierz Cypryniak, head of the Central Committee's Organizational Department, gave an introduction to the talks, and Kazimierz Barcikowski summed them up.

The following spoke during the talks: A. Pajko, J. Kubasiewicz, J. Prusiecka, K. Rokoszewski, J. Dabrowski, W. Bielas, C. Borowski, Z. Ciechan L Krasucki, J. Szukala, F. Banko, M. Surman, and H. Bednarski.

Stanislaw Kalkus, Central Committee Politburo member, and Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak, Politburo candidate member and Central Committee secretary, took part in the meeting.

SWIRGON, RAKOWSKI ATTEND JOURNALISTS' MEETING

LD151719 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 15 Sep 83

[Text] In Bydgoszcz a 2-day national conference of journalists from sociocultural publications on the role of work in the implementation of formation of the cultural policy of the state in the country's present socioeconomic and political situation has opened. The conference is being attended by chairmen and activists of the newly formed creative unions and representatives of party and government authorities, including Central Committee Secretary Waldemar Swirgon and Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski. A programmatic report referring to some problems of the cultural policy of the party was delivered by Professor Witold Nawrocki, head of the PZPR Central Committee Culture Department.

On taking the floor, Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski spoke about the sociopolitical situation in the country. He recalled that after lifting martial law, gradual calming of social feeling is taking place. He stressed that on 31 August the opposition and underground suffered another defeat. Calls for a work slowdown and street demonstrations met with little response. However, Mieczyslaw Rakowski said one must admit certain examples, such as in Nowa Huta, where a group of several hundred people went on the streets and disturbed peace in that part of Krakow. The deputy premier also said that the word crisis still serves as an excuse for all failures.

AFP ON SOLIDARITY BROADCASTS, UNDERGROUND WEEKLY

NC151954 Paris AFP in English 1935 GMT 15 Sep 83

[Text] Warsaw, Sep 15 (AFP) -- The clandestine Solidarity Radio today managed to broadcast a two-minute report on the "successful" anti-government demonstrations throughout the country last August 31, marking the third anniversary of the Gdansk accords. Before government jamming took effect, the underground radio made a rapid review of the riots that shook Warsaw, Gdansk, Szczecin, and Lubiawa Huta [name as received] where dissidents demanded the resurrection of the August 1980 Gdansk agreements, allowing for the creation of independent trade unions.

Solidarity Radio managed to take to the air at least three times before August 31 to appeal for peaceful protests and support for the banned union.

As the radio jamming took effect on the clandestine broadcast, another announcer, apparently masquerading as Radio Solidarity, gave a clearly audible three-minute message on the great difficulties encountered by the banned union. The unknown voice said the underground dissidents had been thwarted by a "definitive campaign" by the party and been abandoned by the hierarchy of the Polish Catholic Church.

The apparently false Solidarity Radio appealed for a boycott at "the next anniversaries." The speaker apparently was referring to the 44th anniversary of the entry of Soviet troops in Poland on September 17, 1939 and the third anniversary of the official establishment of Solidarity on October 10, 1980. On October 10 last year, violent clashes took place between anti-riot squads and Solidarity supporters.

Meanwhile, the underground weekly TYGODNYK MAZOWSE reported that strikes took place on July 18 and August 18 in a factory in Ostrow Wielkopolski, in southwest Poland. The workers demanded wage increases, and the authorities agreed to examine their claims, the magazine said. The clandestine publication also gave an update on the state of health of an imprisoned dissident serving a seven year term. Wladyslaw Frasyniuk, a former member of the underground Solidarity committee, was severely beaten by prison guards at the end of last month, the magazine said.

CEAUSESCU SPEECH AT AGRICULTURE-ECONOMIC SESSION

AU121717 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 9 Sep 83 pp 1-3

[Speech by Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu at the joint session of the National Council of Agriculture, Food Industry, Silviculture, and Water Management and of the conference of industry and investment cadres on 8 September in Bucharest]

[Text] Dear comrades:

The session of the National Council of Agriculture and the meeting with industry and investment cadres will separately examine results attained in the first 8 months of this year and will establish measures to fulfill the 1983 plan, this being a very important task for fulfilling the entire 5-year plan.

We organized this joint session in view of the importance of both industry and agriculture and of the fact that many issues are equally vital for both these important branches of our national economy. The problems yet to be resolved must ensure a proper organization and distribution of forces in all fields of activity and close links between industry and agriculture, as a basis of the ever stronger alliance between the workers class and the working peasantry, the basic force of our socialist system, and the guarantee of our firm progress toward implementing the party program to build the comprehensively developed socialist society and advance toward communism. (loud applause)

I would like to extend warm revolutionary greetings and best wishes to all participants in this joint session on behalf of the party Central Committee, the State Council, the government, and myself personally! (loud applause; chants: "Ceausescu-RCP!")

In the first 8 months of this year, we have carried out steady activity in industry and other branches of activity, in agriculture, research, education, and cultural activity, in order to implement the decisions of the 12th congress and the national conference and to commendably fulfill this year's plan. We can state that results in the first 8 months of this year are good, in general, and that all sectors have scored important results, something which demonstrates the capacity and force of our socialist economy and working people to unflinchingly implement the program of socialist construction and continuous increase in the people's level of civilization and material and intellectual well-being. (loud and prolonged applause)

In industry, the production plan was exceeded by about 10 billion lei. Important results were attained in the main plan indexes, namely labor productivity, economic efficiency, reducing material consumption and improving the quality of production and overall activity. A number of short falls still exist, particularly in attaining the production earmarked for exports, in investments, and in commissioning capacities envisaged for this period.

Proceeding from results thus far, we examined and established the necessary measures to commendably fulfill this year's plan in all indexes. We would like this meeting to thoroughly examine all these measures for each sector of activity and each county and to clarify all problems so that in the next 4 months we ensure not only that we fulfill this year's plan in all indexes, but that we also attain an important surplus.

We must give priority to attaining the physical production of all items. Likewise, both the remuneration law and the law on the overall contract system clearly state that the plan cannot be considered fulfilled unless the production of all items envisaged for each enterprise and sector of activity is attained.

Why this, comrades? Because we noted that there is a trend to attain the overall plan by producing a surplus of items that are more simple, even though some of them may be more profitable, while failing to produce other items that are necessary to finalize the production process. This created and continues to create great difficulties for the proper supply and smooth development of the production process. Therefore, the attainment of the physical production of all items, down to the last screw, so to speak, down to the smallest nail, must be a task and obligation for all working people's collectives, enterprises, and party bodies and organizations.

I would like again to draw attention to the need to pay great attention to attaining production of coal and oil and all sources of energy and to fulfilling the plan for other minerals and raw materials, as one of the basic tasks set by the national conference to ensure our energy independence and a better supply of raw materials from domestic resources. We have scored some good results in this field, but they are not up to the plan's provisions. Therefore, in the next 4 months, both the ministries -- I discussed these problems in detail with them -- and the county party committees, all units and enterprises should act with great responsibility to fully implement all plan provisions. We have possibilities in this respect and we must do everything to conclude this year with ever better results in all fields.

We must continue to take measures to fulfill provisions concerning the reduction of energy and material consumption and the recovery and reutilization of energy and material sources, as we have already discussed this matter and as is established in the plan. I do not wish to dwell upon this in detail now; you are all familiar with these provisions. They apply to all fields, industry, transportation, agriculture -- to practically all production and sociocultural sectors.

We have taken all measures to ensure a good technical-material supply process for commendably fulfilling the plan; but this presupposes unflinching observance of all norms of energy and material consumption. However, we have greatly exceeded the energy and fuel consumption in the first 8 months of this year.

Resolute measures should be taken to strictly observe these consumption norms and find new ways and means to reduce consumption and recover and reuse all materials. We have everything required to attain the established production plan, for a good technical-material supply process. We should also pay greater attention to further improving the quality of production, reducing waste, and raising the technical level of the entire activity. We must understand that the national economy requires products of an ever better quality and, in order to compete on foreign markets, we must export products that are at least equal to products in other countries; but we must work to export on international markets products of better quality and durability. Only thus can we be competitive and ensure better utilization of our raw materials and manpower. Only thus can we ensure the successful sale of our products on international markets.

We should pay greater attention to raising labor productivity in all sectors, on the basis of mechanization and automation and through the better organization of work and the production flow. I recently visited a shipyard and I must say that I noted a totally inadmissible and disorganized production flow. Through good organization alone one could double the production the same capacity, hence increase labor productivity and ensure production of good quality. I have singled out this example, but there are many others. Therefore, the problem of labor productivity begins with the proper organization of the production flow, with the maximum utilization of existing modern production means, and with the introduction of new means of mechanization and automation. All this should lead to a substantial increase in labor productivity; at the same time, one should strive to raise the skills and professional level of workers, technicians, engineers, and the entire personnel.

The problem of professional training is one of the most important means to raise labor productivity and ensure good quality production. I have often discussed this problem and I again dwell upon it now, because it plays a decisive role in fulfilling all tasks in all sectors of activity.

Likewise, we should work with greater exactingness and responsibility to reduce material expenditures and production costs and to greatly increase economic efficiency.

Each unit, management council, and collective of working people -- in their capacity as owners, producers, and end-users -- should act responsibly to ensure that each sector, product, and lev invested or spent shows maximum efficiency! We must thoroughly eliminate the notion of nonefficient activity and planned or nonplanned losses! This notion has to disappear from the jargon of economists, finance experts, and economy managers. We must no longer have any product or sector with planned or nonplanned losses! Each sector must operate at maximum efficienty! This is a basic prerequisite of our socialist economy for asserting the force of socialism and its superiority over capitalism. [loud and prolonged applause].

In this respect, I would like to draw attention to the need for all economists, financial bodies in enterprises, counties, and all sectors, and the ministries and banks to carry out more exactingly and responsibly their duties concerning the way in which each leu is being spent. They must ensure that the laws are observed, and when they note that money is spent in contradiction to legal provisions or in a nonefficient way, they should not sign for or endorse such expenditures. We have very good laws; they must be applied and the financial bodies must firmly fulfill their obligations in this respect.

While fulfilling all plan indexes, we should do everything to powerfully increase the net production and the national income, which ensure the necessary means both for the overall development of the country and for the continuous increase in the material and intellectual well-being of the entire nation.

We should pay particular attention to attaining the production earmarked for export on time and at a high qualitative level. I have already said that there are certain arrears in this field. We have established that in the next 4 months we should fully meet all plan provisions, in accordance with contracts to date. These tasks are established by enterprises and counties. You have already received all relevant documents in this respect. All these measures must be thoroughly examined so that we can attain, on time or even ahead of schedule, the production earmarked for export on Western markets and in the socialist countries. We must take all measures to eliminate certain arrears and give priority to attaining export production. It is incomprehensible, comrades, how we exceeded the production plan in the first 8 months of this year, but failed to attain the production earmarked for export. We have the necessary ability, materials, and manpower. We have just guided them erroneously and failed to firmly apply the party-state resolutions concerning the priority that should be given to export production.

Concerning material consumption, we have exceeded the envisaged consumption of a number of materials; we additionally consumed the equivalent of 1-month nickel consumption although we failed to turn out the production earmarked for export. We also exceeded the copper consumption. We exceeded the energy and other materials consumption, but we failed to attain the export production. Therefore, it is not shortage of supplies which some tried to invoke, that led to this failure, but poor organization, lack of responsibility, and attempts to produce simple products, so as to show that one has attained production quotas.

I seriously call on ministries, enterprises, and county party committees to take all measures to give priority to export production and ensure that surpluses are recorded here. Enough production capacities remain for fulfilling domestic consumption tasks. The plans are thus established so as to fully meet, both in industry and other sectors, all industrial or consumer requirements.

Again, I seriously draw attention to the need to take all measures to attain the production earmarked for export day by day and month by month, as has been established and at an ever better qualitative level.

I repeat that precise tasks were established for each ministry, branch, sector, central, enterprise, and county in this respect. It is now necessary to proceed to adopting all organizational measures, properly organizing the production process, and strengthening order, discipline, and responsibility. The ministries, other central bodies, as well as the county party committees and the party organizations in enterprises should monitor, each day, the fulfillment of plan provisions! We have everything necessary to commendably fulfill all established tasks in the coming months.

It is also necessary to resolutely act to fully attain the investment program and commission all production capacities. We have established for each county the tasks to be completed by the end of the year. As a matter of fact, I believe that each county knows this. However, in order to assist the county committees, we drew up a list for each individual target. I ask the ministries, county committees, people's councils, construction enterprises, and end-users to monitor, each day, the implementation of investments and the commissioning of all capacities. We must take all necessary measures and consider the fulfillment of the investment and commissioning programs as a most important task for this year, particularly for preparing the production in 1984.

During the conference on problems of industry, investments, and other sectors of activity we should examine in detail the situation in each county and sector and establish concrete measures to commendably fulfill the plan provisions. When the conference is over, each county should clearly understand what has to be done. Even if we must prolong this conference, we had better clarify all problems. I again stress the fact that the established measures ensure everything necessary to commendably fulfill the plan in industry and other sectors. We must do everything possible, that is why we also convened this conference now, to ensure that we responsibly work in the next 4 months to conclude this year with good results. We have everything required for that, and I am convinced that the working people, party organizations, enterprise managements, county committees, and ministries will firmly work to fulfill the highly responsible tasks incumbent upon them! (loud and prolonged applause).

Esteemed comrades,

In agriculture, in spite of the fact that we had a very dry year, we have attained a number of positive results. I already referred to them during last June's plenum. This year's wheat production, although not at the level of plan provisions, ensures the country's proper supply. It is true, however, that we will not be able to fulfill provisions concerning the export of certain quantities of wheat. The fall crops are generally good and all conditions exist for attaining an overall satisfactory crop.

We have also obtained a number of positive results in livestock, both in animal breeding and the production of meat, milk, and other animal products.

All this proves the force and capacity of our socialist agriculture to overcome any difficulties and produce, when the work proceeds in good conditions, crops that can ensure proper supplies to all working people and all the people.

In view of the generally good fall crops, we must take all measures to harvest them on time and without losses, to properly store the products, to attain the state stocks of agricultural products, and to carry out the fall sowing on time. That is why we decided to hold the session of the National Council of Agriculture, in order to examine and establish all necessary measures, something which we actually do every year.

Concerning crop harvesting, we are actually in the full swing of work. We have almost completed the harvesting of sunflower. We have started the harvesting of corn, potatoes, and soya; the harvesting of vegetables is a continuous process. Likewise, we are now harvesting grapes, fruits, and fodder. I do not wish to dwell on each individual crop.

I would like to draw attention to the fact that very resolute measures are required to harvest the entire crop on time and without losses. We still have many harvesting losses where work is not being carried out properly, something which considerably diminishes the overall production. But I noted with great satisfaction that a number of units and counties have taken resolute measures, by using both mechanized means and manual work to harvest the crop, thus managing to achieve a total elimination of waste.

We have the possibility of obtaining a good sunflower crop and a corn crop in excess of plan provisions. In the units I visited, even where agricultural machines were tested on nonirrigated fields, we attain over 10 tons of corn per hectare. We also have units with 15 and even 20 tons per hectare. Yesterday you visited the Grain Institute. You saw the densities and productions that can be attained. Today we will see other crops, too. Nobody can justify failure to attain the established productions other than by failure to carry out work on time and under good conditions and to observe appropriate densities.

You saw the soya production, even the secondary crops. We have many vegetables and we must harvest them all so as to ensure proper supplies to the people. We also have a good production of grapes and fruits. We must harvest them without losses and preserve them. We must also take all measures to fully harvest fodder, hay, roughage and everything that can be used to feed the animals.

It is also necessary to do everything to fully attain the state stocks of agricultural products, as a prerequisite for proper supply to the people. Further measures are required to secure the production of fall vegetables and cabbage.

Another problem is the sowing of fall crops, namely wheat, barley, rape, and vegetables sown in autumn. You all know the deadlines established for sowing; I do not wish to dwell upon them now. This year's experience again proved that where sowing was completed on time, deep ploughing properly carried out, and the necessary densities ensured, we obtained good yields of wheat, barley, rape, and other crops even under conditions of drought.

Therefore, I seriously draw attention to the fact that we must immediately proceed to prepare the fields for sowing; the sowing of barley and rape should start as of 10 September, that is immediately after your return home, and later the wheat sowing. The law envisages that sowing in hilly and mountaineous areas should be completed by 1 October. These provisions are known by everybody and sowing should be completed countrywide by 10 October.

There should be no justification for failure to complete sowing under the established conditions and on schedule. We must sow the entire established quantity of wheat per hectare. Considering the quantity of seed that we sow, we can ensure over 650 plants per square meter, even without overlaps. Without increasing the seed that we use, even under the worst conditions, a certain overlapping does occur and we can ensure the necessary density.

We should no longer have wheat fields with less than 600 plants per square meter. All measures should be taken to treat the wheat under good conditions, to select proper seeds, and to ensure the necessary density. We can thus secure 4-5,000 kg of wheat per hectare from the start. This also applies to barley crops.

Resolute measures should be taken to ensure that stations for the mechanization of agriculture and the machine operators in state enterprises properly carry out plowing and other operations. I saw examples of poor plowing in many places. In 2-3 days after plowing is completed, one can still see green weeds around. The plowing has not been done deep enough, and the plowing norms have not been observed. Unit managements and experts still acquiesce in such poorly done work, thus violating law provisions. I demand that all measures be taken to make the machine operators carry out high quality plowing and other operations; when they fail to do this, they must be compelled to redo their work, without additional pay and by paying themselves for the extra fuel and expenditures incurred, in accordance with the provisions of the law. No concession should be made in this respect! Any concession made in the case of poor plowing means a crop loss of at least 1,000 kg per hectare. I do not think that I should go into details here. Many of you gathered here are experts in this field and I believe that each first secretary is well familiar with these problems. However, we should take measures to instill order and discipline into this field, so as to no longer tolerate any waste and shortcoming in either plowing or sowing. If one looks at the fields, one can see that sowing does not proceed smoothly everywhere, that many areas have yet to be sowed. This explains why large gaps still exist in our sown fields, namely because of failures in our sowing operations.

All these things must be thoroughly examined by the session of the National Council of Agriculture and in the meetings for groups of counties. We must take very resolute measures to carry out all operations at a high qualitiative level. We must proceed to concurrently carry out -- and continuing later, after sowing is completed -- fall plowing and deep plowing operations, swamp drainage, and scarification and other soil amelioration work, thus laying, as of this year, a good base for the crops of next spring.

This year's experience proved that where deep plowing was carried out, we had a very good harvest even under conditions of drought. Only thus could the unit I referred to attain, even under conditions of poor humidity, over 10,000 kg of seed corn per hectare. I believe any further elaboration on this is superfluous, comrades! You are all experts, involved in the agricultural processes. You all know that corn has the great quality of searching very deep down for water; if we plow well and very deeply, we make it easier for the corn to search for water at great depth.

Another problem is that of the seed program. We have established by law that we should ensure the use of only best quality seeds and primary reproduction seeds, at the worst, secondary reproduction seeds. Unfortunately, we cannot ensure the use of the seeds envisaged by law for either this year or the coming one. We sowed, and we expect to sow this year, too, seeds from the so-called second or third reproduction, and other seeds from reproductions whose count nobody seems to know precisely. It is obvious that, under these conditions, we reduce production by about 1,000 kg per hectare from the start.

This year, too, we could ascertain that where we sowed best quality seeds we obtained crops of about 6,000 kg wheat per hectare; where we sowed seeds from second or unknown reproductions, we only obtained 1,500-2,000 kg. You are familiar with this state of affairs. It is the great fault of the Agricultural Academy and the Ministry of Agriculture that they failed to and did not responsibly act to ensure the necessary seeds in accordance with the provisions of the law. It is also the fault of the counties, since there are research stations and appropriate conditions in each county, and we must produce the necessary seeds.

We have now established a program, which runs until 1986, to ensure seeds in accordance with the provisions of the law. When I saw this program, I told the relevant comrades that we must take measures to implement it sooner. Practically, I believe that we must conclude this program by 1985, at the latest, in order to produce the necessary seeds in accordance with the provisions of the law. We have the necessary workforce and strains of seeds -- therefore let us start implementing the program!

Generally speaking, on the basis of the yields obtained we can state that we have good corn hybrids. They proved that they can produce large crops even under conditions of irrigation and drought, provided that all operations are properly carried out and the necessary density is observed.

The situation for wheat is not so good. We must make greater efforts to create more productive strains, which better fit the soil and climate conditions in our country and which ensure steady and sure production. In certain years, a given strain may produce a very good crop; afterward, because of a failure to stabilize it or a failure to ensure its best or primary seed reproduction, the crops diminish by 50 percent or even more.

Consequently, we must give greater attention to securing barley and wheat seed and further improving corn seed. We must give far greater attention to sunflowers -- for which some good results have been obtained -- and soybeans, beans, potatoes, and all other crops. In particular, we must rapidly solve the problem of flax seed and improve technologies to obtain good flax crops.

We must rapidly and completely solve the problem of securing seed for vegetables. Something has been done along this line, but there are still many failings; nonproductive strains are still being cultivated. Even at the Institute for Vegetable Growing I have recently noted some unacceptable things. I will not now dwell on this problem. However, we must take resolute measures so as to be able to thoroughly deal with the problem of seeds and technologies for vegetable growing within 2-3 years, so as to ensure large and stable yields.

Yesterday I saw some results obtained by the institute concerning plant density and second crops. Good experiments with corn permit us to achieve a density of 150,000 plants per hectare and a yield of 25,000-30,000 kg per hectare. At the institute you could see yields of over 20,000 kg per hectare. You saw what can be done with second crops. As far as corn is concerned, such results are known, and are possible provided the second crops are cultivated in the same way as the primary ones. And you also saw the sunflowers, which were even better than the primary crops; you saw the soybeans that yielded 4,000 kg as a second crop. And that is no secret! The comrades at the institute have the great merit of having developed their own soil, but that experiment is still at the beginning stage. But even on the old soil they sowed at a distance of 25 cm instead of 50, 60, or 70 cm between rows, thus doubling or tripling the plant density per hectare, and obtaining 4,500 kg of soybeans per hectare.

I think that the comrades from the institute have succeeded in convincing you that this system is better, because they can thus prevent the appearance of weeds and ensure better production. I was happy to see that the comrades from the institute are now the ones to insist on the greatest possible plant density and the greatest efficiency.

Comrades, it must be very clear to us that plant density and technologies are decisive for both winter and summer grains, and for vegetables and seeds. When we sow 30,000 corn plants per hectare, that is one thing, but if we sow 60,000 plants from the very beginning, we can double the crop. On irrigated land we must not sow less than 80,000 plants per hectare. We must not put less than 60,000 potato pits per hectare if we want at least 30,000 kg of potatoes per hectare. If we plant 30,000 pits we cannot obtain more than 15,000-16,000 kg potatoes per hectare. Sugarbeet should not be sowed with less than 100,000 plants per hectare. Optimally it should be 120,000 to 140,000 plants per hectare, which would ensure a production of 50,000-60,000 kg sugarbeet per hectare whatever the conditions. This is valid for all crops.

We must work out new technologies and a new system for using machinery. The crops should not be adapted to the machines, but the machines to the crops.

Appropriate measures must be taken to ensure work performance and machinery operators must be thoroughly trained to do a careful job. I am dwelling on this matter because timely, good quality sowing this year, plant density, and seeds are decisive for production. We can and must ensure good harvests whatever the weather conditions, in drought as well as too much rain! This is the task of agriculture and of its specialists, and we must fulfill it! (loud applause)

At the June plenum we decided on the irrigation program which you know. This session of the National Council for Agriculture must examine the measures that have been taken, how they are being implemented, and what should be done to best fulfill the program on irrigation, drainage, and general land amelioration, and everything that was envisaged. You are familiar with the program for each county. We must understand that the fulfillment of these provisions is decisive for our agriculture to meet the requirements of the national economy and to ensure good and certain crops and a good supply to the people, whatever the conditions.

We discussed the livestock sector several times this year. Some results have been obtained, but there are shortfalls. We must resolutely work to thoroughly prepare for taking care of the animals during the winter -- I am referring to harvesting and preparing fodder, completing the modernization of all shelters for all species, securing water and everything else that is necessary. We must further give great attention to attaining the number of livestock planned and the planned production of meat, milk, eggs, and other animal products. Each county has a plan, as you know, and measures must be taken to properly organize and supervise its implementation. We must particularly ensure the complete fulfillment of the meat, milk and egg production established. The number of livestock we have is sufficient to implement those provisions. Each county is aware of that. At the Cazanesti complex I saw that positive measures were taken to supervise the fattening of pigs on a monthly basis and on each lot, not in general terms, and that the necessary feed to attain the prescribed slaughter weight was ensured.

We must take measures and discuss ways to completely implement the provisions of self-supplies and meeting requirements in other areas, including export.

Generally speaking, we must take measures to secure the necessary stocks of agricultural products so as to provide good consumer supplies in autumn and winter, in accordance -- I repeat -- with self-supply programs. All conditions are available for that and, if work is done properly -- some counties already show good results -- we can even have a surplus, especially of vegetables, fruit, and grapes, where yields have been very good.

Once again I want to stress that all planned quantities of agricultural and animal products must be delivered to state stocks, and contracts and procurement programs must be carried out. This is particularly important for ensuring good supply and for meeting the other requirements of the national economy and of export.

Generally speaking, in agriculture, too, we have all the necessary conditions for fulfilling the tasks established and for laying the foundations for good crops -- or, rather, better crops -- next year in all agricultural sectors. For that, however, we must increase the people's sense of responsibility and expectation, beginning with the Ministry of Agriculture, the Agricultural Academy, the other central agricultural bodies, and down to the county people's councils and the county committees, organs and organizations of the party in each sector.

The essential thing now is good organization and resolute implementation of the provisions of the laws concerning agricultural work. We must mobilize all the forces available in agriculture, in villages, and cities to harvest the crops on schedule and to carry out all agricultural work well. However, I want to call to your attention very seriously, and to appeal to the towns, too, I mean the big cities, because the small ones are agriculturally-oriented and this is one of their standing obligations -- that we must primarily ensure that all village inhabitants participate in agricultural work. Not only the cooperative members, or peasants, regardless of age, but also the schools, teachers, and professors, and all the personnel must engage in agricultural work in season, as envisaged by the law on agricultural work. All restaurants, snackbars, and other commerical units must be closed down and everybody, including the personnel from those units, must help harvest the crops and do field work. It is unacceptable that we should stop factory work and get workers to do agricultural jobs, while in communes people sit in snackbars, at the people's council, or elsewhere. The cultural club, too, must be closed down for the duration! Everybody must be out harvesting the crops. There must be a general mobilization, and the provisions of the law on this matter must be implemented! We must strengthen agricultural work on schedule! I am convinced that the agricultural bodies and party organizations will work better and responsibly this year, that agricultural tasks will be optimally fulfilled, and that we will end the year with good yields and thoroughly prepared for the 1984 harvest. (loud and prolonged applause)

Generally speaking, both in industry and agriculture we must resolutely struggle to increase the sense of responsibility, order, and discipline in all sectors of activity. We must raise the level of activity of party organizations, and must ensure that the party's role as the leading political force is expressed not only in meetings and sessions, but in practical work and in the manner in which the communists and party bodies and organizations unite the efforts of workers and all people to fulfill this year's plan; that is the lasting basis for optimally fulfilling the entire 5-year plan.

At the same time, we must continue to give great attention to implementing the measures envisaged to thoroughly prepare for 1984. General meetings will be held to endorse enterprise plans, and later, in agriculture, too. While fulfilling this year's plan, people should also be thoroughly prepared to fulfill the 1984 and 1985 plans, from the points of view.

Along this line I want to call your attention to the fact that we must take technical measures to implement in production the results of research. We have thousands of problems, which have been resolved, but the solutions have not been implemented in production -- in some sectors to a greater degree, in others less. We must take steps to ensure that the measures established in this area are implemented, since improving quality and all the other measures I mentioned depend on raising the technical level, improving research, and implementing the results of research and new technologies in production.

In each sector we must pool all forces and fulfill this year's provisions, thus demonstrating the capability of the party, the worker class, the peasantry, and our people to ensure our fatherland's resolute progress, to implement the decisions of the 12th congress and of the national conference, and the program on building the comprehensively developed socialist society in Romania! (loud applause; chants of "Ceausescu-PCP!")

Esteemed comrades, recently the Political Executive Committee of the party Central Committee established measures to increase salaries, to implement the overall contract system in all sectors, and to improve the economic mechanism. As of 1 September miners, oil workers, geologist, and power workers were scheduled to receive higher salaries, as will other categories in the coming months, so that by 1 August 1984 the remuneration of all categories of working people will have been increased. In agriculture salary increases will begin on 1 March, simultaneously with the beginning of the spring campaign.

You are familiar with the provisions of the law, so I will not now speak about them. As a result of these measures, by the end of 1984 real remunerations will have increased by 5 percent, and by the end of 1985 by about 8 percent, as was envisaged by the national conference of the party.

Serious efforts are required to carry out these measures. It must be kept in mind that these remuneration increases are carried out amid difficult conditions, in an international economic crisis, at a time when salaries and pay in many countries are being cut, not increased, and when unemployment continues to rise. This makes it even more important to understand the significance and the efforts that our national economy and socialist state must make to implement the party-state decision to further raise the people's material and intellectual living standard.

At the same time, this proves the strength and capabilities of our socialist economy. However, we must understand that this measure requires the proper fulfillment of all plan indexes, a more marked increase in efficiency, and strict price control, because prices in our national economy must not rise above and beyond what was decided and established. Only in such conditions will salary increases be real and indeed contribute to raising the general living standard. All the necessary measures have been established in this respect, and we must resolutely struggle to implement them.

Secondly, as of 1 October we will implement the overall contract system everywhere -- on the basis of the principles and conditions established -- and will more closely link the incomes of all working people to the production achieved. In the past, too, most workers were employed under the contract or the overall contract system, including foremen, engineers, technical personnel, up to the enterprise management. Each person's income will be linked solely to the fulfillment of the production and other indexes.

We decided -- and we will resolutely implement the provisions of the laws -- that this principle should be applied to the highest levels of the echelon, including the managements of ministries -- i.e., to the ministry personnel, too -- so that everybody's income should reflect the fulfillment of the plan indexes. The first index is physical production, for everyone. However, 6-7 indexes have been established as compulsory for various sectors. This requires very resolute measures for thorough preparation and good understanding of the provisions of the law, and for its implementation in all sectors of activity as of 1 October.

I want everybody to understand that no one will receive his salary unless the production plan is fulfilled. No one can draw a salary without working, which means that the socialist principle dictating that each will receive according to his work will be resolutely implemented.

We must take all necessary measures so that by fulfilling production indexes under good conditions, we can create conditions for receiving additonal income, since the law and the principle of the overall contract system stipulate that where production is exceeded people can have additional income; in the same way, nonfulfillment of production will incur reduced remuneration -- i.e., payment according to work. The overall contract system works upwards, permitting unlimited pay increases, according to work, or downwards, limiting pay on the basis of the production achieved. We decided to resolutely apply this principle in all sectors, and also to implement it in commerce and foreign trade. In sectors that do not have work norms we will establish regulations or work obligations, the fulfillment of which will decide the pay. This is valid for all central bodies, including the socio-cultural sectors. I want to stress that this principle will be resolutely applied in the financial field as well as in all other sectors.

We have always intended and still plan to resolutely implement the socialist principles of remuneration, to provide material incentives, and to ensure good labor organization in all areas. It must be understood that all this requires even greater responsibility on the part of all working people, regardless of nationality, in their status as true owners, producers, and end users, as masters of the entire national wealth, as creators of all material and cultural assets, and as builders of the most just and best society -- the socialist and communist society. (loud and prolonged applause)

The implementation of these measures forcefully demonstrates, once again, that the supreme objective of the party policy and the essence of socialism are man, his well-being and happiness, and that everything that is achieved in our socialist society is devoted to the general development of the production forces and thus to raising the people's material and cultural living standard. It is in our power -- and we have everything that is requried for that -- to obtain the best possible results and to conclude both this year's plan and the entire 5-year plan with noteworthy results, to fulfill the provisions of the program and the decisions of the 12th congress concerning Romania's advance to a new stage of development, and to achieve a new quality of life and work. And this quality implies a better living standard for the people, too! (loud and prolonged applause)

We must work intensively to train cadres and raise their professional level, and retrain them, because that is the only way to ensure conditions for the good development of all the productive activities. I will not dwell on this subject now because next week the new school year begins and I will then speak in greater detail about it. We must strengthen and intensify our political-educational activities. I spoke about this at our meeting in Mangalia. All units and sectors must take resolute steps to bring political-educational activities up to the level of the requirements of our new society and of socialist construction.

We must make intensive efforts to shape the revolutionary consciousness of the new man, conscious builder of socialism, and to develop the revolutionary spirit of work and struggle to build socialism and communism and to continuously strengthen our fatherland, its sovereignty and independence. (loud and prolonged applause)

Dear comrades, as I said on other occasions, too, by concentrating our work on implementing the decisions of the 12th party congress and of the national conference, we are fulfilling our fundamental duty to our people, as well as to the cause of socialism, peace, and international cooperation.

That is why we give and will continue to give special attention to developing our relations with the socialist countries, with the developing countries, and with developed capitalist countries, on the basis of the principles of full equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, mutual advantage, and renunciation of the use and threat of force in international relations. International life is plagued by many complex problems. Unfortunately, the arms race continues to intensify; new weapons are being stockpiled, the economic situation -- particularly that of the developing countries -- continues to deteriorate, human victims continue to die every day, and material damage is caused as a result of numerous conflicts in different parts of the world.

In view of that, we believe that all progressive and anti-imperialist forces must act more resolutely to change the course of international events and to impose a new policy, which will help fulfill all the peoples' aspirations for a better and more just life, and for a policy of international peace and cooperation.

Given the current circumstances we believe that the fundamental problem is to halt the arms race and begin disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, to ensure peace and the right of the individuals and of nations to life, freedom, independence, and peace. (loud applause)

In Europe, particularly, the problem is to resolutely work to prevent the deployment of intermediate-range missiles this year and to withdraw and destroy the existing ones. Precisely for this purpose the Political Executive Committee decided to send letters -- which were published -- to the leaders of both the USSR and the United States, and to other heads of state in Europe. We did so in the belief that everything possible must be attempted to arrive, this year, at appropriate agreements not to deploy missiles and to begin withdrawing and destroying the existing ones.

However, we believe that if negotiations are extended, they should not be interrupted and the new missiles should not be deployed, but that negotiations should be continued until an agreement is reached. When we suggested that the deployment of the missiles should be postponed by 1 year we did not mean that in 1 year's time we will agree to them. We are resolutely against their deployment, now as well as in 1 year, in 2 years, and any time. (lively applause) We are against the deployment of those missiles. However, we believe that by postponing their deployment, conditions would be created for negotiations, and sufficient time would be assured in which to arrive at the necessary agreements.

Understandably, that presupposes the preservation of a balance between the two sides. Romania has repeatedly suggested a cutback in armaments, particularly nuclear weapons, under strict international control and ensuring a balance between the two sides. However, this balance should be achieved not by producing new weapons, but by cutting down on the existing ones as much as possible. It is obvious that when speaking of intermediate-range missiles one should also take into account those belonging to France and England, as well as other equivalent means such as intermediate-range means of transport for nuclear weapons.

No one can claim that his missiles serve peace, that his missiles should not be taken into account. All those who have nuclear weapons and means of transport in Europe -- that is what we are talking about now -- must subscribe to measures to cut back and eliminate them; in general, all nuclear arms producers in the world must participate in negotiations and assume responsibility for a balanced and controlled arms reduction until the final elimination of nuclear weapons. (loud applause)

Such measures would not put any of the sides at a disadvantage, and we believe that indeed the objective should be a balanced disarmament under international supervision. In point of fact, the socialist countries have advanced very important proposals along this line, both in the Prague declaration of January and in Moscow in June, including one on direct negotiations between the NATO and Warsaw Pact member states aimed at arriving at general, primarily nuclear disarmament under appropriate international control. We believe that resolute steps should be taken to bring about such negotiations between the two military blocs. Why, comrades? Because those are the countries that possess almost all the nuclear weapons and most of the other weapons. Arms reductions by the members of the two military blocs will be decisive for general disarmament and for peace throughout the world. (loud applause; chants of "Ceasusescu-Peace!")

In their Moscow declaration, the socialist countries suggested that members of the two military blocs should freeze military spending and then appropriately cut back on it in the future. As is well known, Romania reduced its military expenditures for 3 consecutive years; in 1982 we decided not to increase our military spending until 1985. We believe that freezing military expenditures is very important both from an economic point of view, for each state, and in order to halt the arms race. If military expenditures are reduced, part of the financial and material means thus freed can be used to promote each country's socioeconomic development -- and each country has enough problems to deal with. Suffice it to mention in this respect the unemployment in many capitalist countries. Also, part of the funds thus saved can be used to help the developing countries.

In view of that, we proposed in our messages that the United States and the Soviet Union -- as the biggest powers -- should, each of them, unilaterally decide to freeze their military spending. We believe that such a step will not put anyone at a disadvantage, that it will give a great impetus to the nations' struggle to impose cuts in military spending in each country, and that it will pave the way for genuine reductions in such spending. An example must be set. Romania has done so, but Romania's example is not sufficient. The example of the USSR and of the United States would be very important in this respect! (loud and prolonged applause)

Generally speaking, we believe that specific measures must be taken now to relax international tension, to resume the policy of detente, and to prevent any action that may exacerbate the international situation; we believe that each state must act responsibly toward its own people and toward the general cause of international peace and security.

The problem of peace and of guaranteeing people's lives constitutes the fundamental problem and supreme obligation for each government and each political party that wants to play a role in the leadership of a state and in the political life of a country. That is why we resolutely advocate united efforts and greater cooperation with all the parties and political parties everywhere in the struggle for peace, disarmament, and a world free of wars. (loud and prolonged applause; chants of "Ceausescu-Peace!")

We hail with special satisfaction the adoption by consensus of a document at the Madrid conference devoted to security and cooperation in Europe. For close to 3 months Romania actively participated in the conference proceedings, and recently made consistent efforts to achieve a consensus, in the belief that adopting a document by violating the principle of consensus stipulated at Helsinki could not be constructive. Such a procedure would have set a very dangerous precedent for the future, and in fact, would have led to the abolition of the principles established at Helsinki.

That is why Romania considered that that one must act patiently and make every effort possible to arrive at a consensus, even where the smallest country is involved. And we are happy that in the end such a consensus was achieved and that the document, which took 3 years to finalize, was adopted by consensus by all the states participating in the Helsinki conference and present at Madrid. We see this as a great victory and as the triumph of a new policy, a policy of security and peace in Europe! (loud and prolonged applause)

The concluding proceedings of the conference are now being held in the presence of foreign ministers. It will now be possible to convene next year a conference on disarmament and confidence-building in Europe and other meetings of experts with a view to developing cooperation in Europe. We believe that after years of intensive negotiations, and especially after almost 4 years of tension, during which the situation was sometimes very grave, the Madrid agreements constitute a noteworthy success that may mark -- as we hope they will -- a new stage in the policy of detente, confidence-building, and cooperation in Europe and throughout the world. In fact, it can be said that after 4 years of tension that was the first genuine result that demonstrates that negotiations can solve any problem and find a path of cooperation and understanding. (loud and prolonged applause)

We will resolutely work to implement the Madrid agreements, to develop cooperation and collaboration in Europe, and to build a united Europe free of nuclear arms that can ensure the equal development of each nation, regardless of its social system. We believe that this is in keeping with both the interests of each European nation and with the interests of peace and cooperation throughout the world. (loud and prolonged applause)

We will further give great attention to achieving and developing cooperation and collaboration in the Balkans and to establishing in our area a zone free of nuclear arms and foreign military bases. We will further support the establishment of such zones in other parts of Europe and the world in the belief that they can contribute to general disarmament and the elimination of nuclear weapons from Europe and the world, and that such zones free of nuclear arms and foreign military bases constitute a genuine contribution to the struggle for disarmament and peace. (loud and prolonged applause)

Now more than ever we must endeavor to settle interstate disputes only through negotiations. This is valid for the Middle East conflict, for the conflict between Iraq and Iran, and for all conflicts in Africa or elsewhere in the world. It is in the interests of the respective states and of the general cause of peace to responsibly act to stop military conflicts and to settle disputes through negotiations. Facts -- including the Madrid conference -- clearly show that negotiations, even protracted ones, are the only way that is in line with people's interests, that can ensure peace and permit peoples to focus their forces on their socioeconomic development. (loud and prolonged applause)

We attach great importance to the vast peace movements in Europe, American, Asia, and other continents. In fact, I believe that they were instrumental in bringing certain states and governments to adopt more realistic measures. Right now the European and international peace movements must be intensified.

We must unite all European forces to prevent the deployment of new missiles and to withdraw and destroy the existing ones, and to ensure the security of each nation in Europe and in the world! Along this line, I believe that our people, in close cooperation with the European peace movements, must this fall, engage once again in new peace actions, as they did last year, in order to manifest our will and our solidarity with all the nations that want to live in peace, free of atomic-nuclear arms, our solidarity with all those who want to be free of the fear that tomorrow they or their children may fall victim to nuclear war and that life and civilization will be destroyed. We must do everything in our power to ensure peace and life for the peoples, to ensure their right to life, work, and peace! (loud and prolonged applause; "Ceausescu-Peace!" is chanted at length)

In the spirit of the party decisions and of our general international policy, Romania will further resolutely endeavor to develop its relations and cooperation with all states, and will further contribute to the triumph of reason, of the policy of understanding and cooperation, and of peace on our planet. (loud and prolonged applause)

Esteemed comrades, I want to conclude by once again stressing that this session of the National Council for Agriculture and the conference on industry and investment matters must responsibly discuss all problems and establish measures to optimally fulfill this year's plan and prepare for fulfilling the plan for the coming years.

Once again I want to stress that this year is decisive for the fulfillment of the entire 5-year plan. At the Central Committee plenum in June we established the plan for 1984-85 confident that the plan for this year will be fulfilled. As you know, the plenum provisions for the entire 5-year plan in fact ensure implementation of the decisions of the 12th congress and of the national conference, the achievement of the objective of attaining a new stage of development and living standard, and the fulfillment of all measures designed to continuously raise the people's material and cultural well-being. We must do everything and act responsibly in order to optimally fulfill this year's plan in good conditions in all areas!

I am fully convinced that all working people, state organs in all sectors -- including industry, agriculture, and other economic branches, as well as cultural sectors -- all state central and county organs and party organs and organizations in all units will do everything possible to improve their work, thus ensuring the optimal fulfillment of all plan provisions and implementation of the decisions of our party and state, thus proving the strength and ability of our party, state, and people to ensure the triumph of socialism and communism in Romania! (loud applause and cheers; chants of "Ceausescu-RCP!"; "Our Esteem and Pride -- Ceausescu, Romania!")

With this conviction I want to wish you, all party and state organs, all working people, and all our people ever greater successes in all areas, good health and happiness! (loud cheers; chants of "Ceausescu-RCP!". All those present stand up and cheer at length, in an atmosphere of great enthusiasm, for the RCP and for its secretary general and president of the country, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu)

DASCALESCU MEETS SYRIAN, SWEDISH REPRESENTATIVES

Meets Syrian Premier

AU151345 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1249 GMT 15 Sep 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 15/9/1983 -- 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm, prime minister of the Syrian Arab Republic, stopped over in Bucharest on Thursday, September 15. At the Otopeni Airport, the Syrian premier was greeted by Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu.

The interview between the two premiers occasioned an exchange of messages between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Hafiz al-Asad. Constantin Dascalescu and 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm conducted their interview with a warm, friendly atmosphere, showing their satisfaction at the good relations of friendship and collaboration between their two countries and peoples, which register a steadily ascending course in all domains.

At the same time, the common wish was reasserted to further act in order to amplify and deepen the political, economic and technical-scientific relations between Romania and Syria, in the sprit of the agreements convenanted at top level in Bucharest and Damascus, to the benefit of the two countries and peoples, of the general cause of peace, understanding and good collaboration among nations.

Receives Swedish Party Deputy

AU151345 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1216 GMT 15 Sep 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 15/9/183 -- Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP and Romanian prime minister, received, on September 15, Karin Soder, first deputy chairman of the Center Party of Sweden, who pay a visit to Romania.

Attending was Miu Dobrescu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP. Messages were exchanged on this occasion between Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, and Thorbjoern Faelldin, chairman of the Center Party of Sweden.

During the interview, the good relations of friendship and collaboration were highlighted which exist between Romania and Sweden, and the conviction was expressed that they would further expand and strengthen in the future, according to the agreements convenated during the Romanian-Swedish summit meeting, to the benefit of both states and peoples, of the cause of peace and cooperation in Europe and throughout the world.

Views were exchanged on current aspects of the international situation and the necessity was expressed of rallying all forces in the struggle for peace and security the world over, as well as of taking ever firmer actions to establish a new international economic order based upon the principles of equality and equity, which should ensure all people's development on the road of social and economic progress.

FURTHER REACTION ON SHOOTING DOWN OF KAL PLANE

Official Spokesman's Statement

LD151537 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1318 GMT 15 Sep 83

[Text] Belgrade, September 15 (TANJUG) -- "The tragic event with a South Korean airliner and the large number of innocent human lives lost involved met with deep sorrow of the Yugoslav Government and the public," the official spokesman for Yugoslavia's Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs told his press conference here today (Thursday). "This event must not be a reason for any fresh deterioration in relations among states," the spokesman added. On the contrary, it is indispensable to avoid any act which could lead to a further straining in the international situation, he pointed out.

The tension being worked up over this incident shows that "only a patient building of relations of mutual confidence among states and peoples can secure and strengthen peace and cooperation in the world that cannot be based on a policy of intimidation and balance of fear," the Yugoslav Government representative also emphasized.

'Murder' Shadow on Workers Movement

AU151156 Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 10 Sep 83 p 3

[Unattributed commentary carried in the regular Saturday supplement SEDAM DANA under the rubric, "Scope of Bloc Confrontations" and headlined "Apotheosis of Force"]

[Text] In its march to truth Moscow has trodden on the thorns of charges by the opposing side. Step by step on the road to calvary along which it has paid and continues to pay its tributes because of the tribute to the religion of force, Moscow has encountered increasingly severe accusations and increasingly firm proof to which it has responded with countercharges without proof (even if there were any proof, it was destroyed by a missile) and cried out in the end: "Barbarians and hypocrites."

Reagan is now winning in the game called "Let them speak. I will prove they are lying." A game invented by Khrushchev.

The South Korean Boeing 747, flight No 007 for Seoul, disappeared over Sakhalin. Moscow was silent but Washington and Tokyo said that it was shot down by Soviet air-to-air missiles fired by Soviet fighter planes. Then Moscow said: Yes, we saw it but it disappeared, and then later: We followed it a little: and later: It penetrated deep into Soviet territory; and again: Some American spy plane was also roaming around there and a mistake could have happened.... Moving from a denial to an indirect and finally a direct admission that the order had been given, Moscow was searching for a way to justify that order: It was a spy plane and the death of 269 persons must be blamed on Washington.

Spies Have Crossed the Borders

The two big powers are watching and measuring each other to such an extent -- using the methods ranging from satellites to face-to-face meetings -- that it is possible that an aircraft with passengers aboard is turned into a spy. Apart from the Soviet claim that this is how it was and that the spying passenger plane was fired on because of the Soviet Union's own security, there is no proof and it is not likely that any proof will ever be found. The mania of mutual spying has a long history and the opponent must be constantly watched to see whether he may be inventing something new, some new weapon with which he could impose his own ideology.

Spying has become a real science and now, in mutual accusations and counteraccusations about who has spied on whom and when, how, and why he did it, all other similar events are dragged out of mothballs to show to the world how one side is good and the other bad, and thus also Reagan said that Aeroflot planes have also flown over important strategic installations but the Americans did not shoot them down (The TIMES [city not specified] precisely reports that, in the last 2 years, there have been 16 cases of such flights).

Anti-Sovietism

In the wave of indignation over the Soviet shooting down of the South Korean airliner, there have not only been anti-Soviet protests (just as at one time, because of the Vietnam war, there were anti-American protests and shouts of "Yankee go home" also in our cities) and shouts such as "Soviet, go home," but also anticommunist and anti-Marxist protests. There have been posters on which the hammer and sickle emblem is equated with the swastika. Regardless of the fact that the destruction of the plane has no connection with the communist and international workers' movement, the murder of 269 persons committed by a socialist country but committed because of the higher goals of defending its sovereignty, has cast a shadow over the international workers' movement. With its act, and then perhaps even more with its efforts to keep it secret, the Soviet Union has provided enough "material" for the West to launch a propaganda action against the rival bloc.

Religion of Force

Both big powers have advanced their technology of weapons and armaments to near perfection, believing that only with force can they resist the force of the other. And, as we can see, innocent people are also killed because of this arms race. The big powers have raised their faith in the perfection and power of weapons to the level of religious concepts.

In this world of accumulated weapons aimed at every movable target, we can only hope that reason will be quicker than the bloc interest at least by a second.

Veto at UN Questioned

AU151348 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 14 Sep 83 p 2

[Vlado Teslic commentary: "Revenge or Discussion"]

[Text] The unfortunate shooting down of the South Korean plane continues to cause deep sorrow among the widest world public, together with a firm belief that resorting to weapons was not only unnecessary but also incomprehensible. Especially strong is the conviction that the entire incident is seriously undermining the international climate and weakening the process of confidence and of negotiations about the vital issues of mankind and there are many who also believe that world peace and general security are threatened more than any time in the last 40 years.

It seems that the preservation of peace and dialogue is the main preoccupation of a majority of countries facing the question: What after the incident? This is all the more true because the entire international community is being exposed to extraordinarily sharp and aggressive propaganda by those political forces which want confrontation, which are often also revanchist and hegemonist, which are connected together by ideological, political, and economic ties, and which today insist not only on accusations but also on a summary trial of the other side.

Under these circumstances, the UN Security Council debate on the treatment of the incident was useful and instructive regardless of the fact that, instead of seeking a reasonable way out of this situation, the two biggest powers of the world continue to hurl accusations at each other, using low blows and pulling the "old sins" of one or another side out of the rich arsenal of international conditions and mistakes.

It seems that the UN Security Council came very close to reaching the greatest possible agreement on what is essential for a way out of this crisis, that is, an agreement to investigate all facts and circumstances of the incident, to more firmly codify the international laws regulating civil air flights and finally to ensure a continuation of the process of detente and dialogue between the two big powers and in general.

Thus, it is all the more a pity that, regardless of the fact that it avoided a direct condemnation of the USSR, the resolution of the 17 countries was not more balanced and that, for instance, it failed to approach the problem of safety of civil traffic also from a positive aspect instead of treating it in the negative context of this incident.

It is no less regrettable that the Soviet Union resorted to using its veto power, which solves nothing and that it did not find it opportune to at least accept an investigation by the UN secretary general of the circumstances under which the South Korean plane was destroyed and to inform the Security Council about that in 2 weeks. This is all the more true because nearly all countries which abstained from voting on the resolution based their attitudes on insufficiently clear circumstances of the incident.

In any event, the attitudes of China, Guyana, Nicaragua, and Zimbabwe, which abstained, and of Malta, whose vote contributed to obtaining the necessary minimum majority of the resolution and which only cast its vote after the U.S. assurances that the dialogue with the USSR on reducing nuclear weapons in Europe would be continued, primarily reflected their concern over increasing tension and possible consequences for international life as a whole. This is certainly also the feeling of a majority in the world organization.

An impartial investigation in the United Nations would probably also reduce the pressures from the revanchist forces in the West which seek revenge and about which President Reagan also complains. He justly points out that there is no "way or means to avenge such an act" and he now insists on seriously working to reduce the dangers and threats of this kind. It is in this sense that his conviction that his meeting with Andropov would be useful is characteristic.

All in all, this is the kind of reaction that is expected from responsible statesmen in this time and in these circumstances. However, the question arises as to whether this is not a late intervention in view of the existing revanchist atmosphere in the United States which has been created among other things also by the first rash statements of the White House and which finally also led to a hardening of the Soviet positions which are equally disputable and which give priority to the "sacred nature" of the USSR's own sovereignty and borders.

SUNDIC DISCUSSES UPCOMING BUSH OFFICIAL VISIT

LD151515 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 15 Sep 83

[Text] Tomorrow, as has been announced, U.S. Vice President George Bush arrives for an official visit to our country. In this connection Milika Sundic talks about Yugoslav-U.S. relations:

[Sundic] The visit by U.S. Vice-President George Bush belongs to those visits which are not inhibited by any kind of unresolved problem in the relations between the two countries; rather, we are primarily talking here about a mutual desire and need for an all-round exchange of viewpoints on the topical world problems and bilateral cooperation at a high state level and in accordance with the demands of the present moment in international affairs.

It is stated, not without reason, that relations between Yugoslavia and the United States are good and friendly. Even though we often diverge in our assessments of the current world situation, bilateral cooperation has not suffered as a result, thanks to the mutually accepted principle that we cannot alter one another. Bilateral cooperation has been, and should remain, the foundation stone of our overall relations. Yugoslavia and the United States are used to cooperating even with the existence of differences, such as they are -- and there will continue to be some in the future -- but we also believe that there will be sufficient willingness for cooperation on an equal footing in many spheres of joint interest.

It is well known -- and Yugoslavia values this very much -- that the United States attaches great importance to cooperation with our country, that it respects the nonaligned position of Yugoslavia and that it views positively, even when this does not fit in with its foreign political moves, the efforts which Yugoslavia as a nonaligned country makes towards preserving peace in the world and resolving contentious international problems. The United States considers that nonaligned Yugoslavia is an important factor in European and world stability which, in its activities at the international level, does not depend on either of the existing blocs and which, on the other hand, is solving its internal problems in accordance with its own possibilities and without concessions to anyone. Among the countries which have found understanding for our economic difficultires, an important place goes to the United States. A contribution to this has been the trust the United States has in the abil.:y of Yugoslavia yo meet all its commitments.

The Yugoslav-U.S. talks will primarily deal with current international problems. Both Yugoslavia and the United States believe that the situation in the world is very unstable. Our approaches are different, but this does not diminish the importance of the dialogue. Yugoslavia, as a European country, will be particularly interested by the kind of possibilities that exist for overcoming the bloc confrontation in Europe, which in the last 2 or 3 years has reached disturbing dimensions. More precisely, it will be interested in whether, following the Madrid conference on security and cooperation, it is realistic to expect a step further to be taken. Yugoslavia is concerned by the standstill at the Soviet-U.S. Euromissile talks in Geneva and especially the fact that at the end of this year the deployment of new missiles in Wes ern Europe could come about. Yugoslavia does not agree that this is the right response to a possible lack of success at the Geneva talks, but rather holds the view that additional efforts should be made to achieve an acceptable agreement, with concessions on both sides.

Whatever the case, the Yugoslav-U.S. talks should be expected to contribute to better mutual understanding and the consolidation of cooperation on the principles of equality, mutual respect, and non-interference in internal affairs. We are convinced that official Washington also views the visit by Vice President George Bush to Yugoslavia in this way.

FURTHER REPORTS ON BOTSWANA PRESIDENT'S VISIT

Departs 15 Sep

LD151023 Belgarde TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0821 GMT 15 Sep 83

[Excerpt] Belgrade -- Quett Masire, president of the Republic of Botswana, together with his wife and associates, today ended his official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia and left by plane for his country.

At Belgrade's Surcin Airport the high-ranking guest was given a formal farewell with the customary military honors. President Quett Masire and his wife were seen off by Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, his wife, and other prominent Yugoslav personalities.

Present at the send-off were: Borisav Srebric, vice president of the Federal Executive Council; Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Dr Milorad Stanojevic, member of the Federal Executive Council; Yanco Nikolovski, vice president of the SFRY Assembly Federal Chamber; Milan Dragovic, vice president of the Servian Assembly; Colonel General Dane Petkovski, deputy federal secretary for national defense; and other personalities.

Joint Communique Issued

LD151907 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1326 GMT 15 Sep 83

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Belgrade, 15 Sep (TANJUG) -- A joint Yugoslavia- Botswana communique on President Quett Masire's visit to Yugoslavia was released simultaneously in Belgrade and Harare today. The communique reads:

"Dr Quett Masire, president of the Republic of Botswana, paid an official friendly visit to Yugoslavia from 11 to 15 September 1983 at the invitation of the SFRY Presidency.

Dr Quett Masire, president of the Republic of Botswana, was accompanied by his wife, Gladys Masire.

President Quett Masire and his entourage visited the Josip Broz Tito memorial complex and placed flowers on President Tito's grave. He also laid a wreath at the tomb of the unknown soldier on Mount Avala and planted a tree of peace in the Park of Friendship. The Belgrade Town Assembly conferred the golden plaque of the Town of Belgrade on President Quett Masire, which was presented by Bogdan Bogdanovic, president of the Belgrade Town Assembly.

The official talks between Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency and Dr Quett Masire, president of the Republic of Botswana, which took place in an atmosphere of sincere friendship and mutual respect, were attended on the Yugoslav side by Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary of foreign affairs; Dr Milorad Stanojevic, member of the Federal Executive Council; Vlastimir Stamenkovic, assistant director of the Federal International, Scientific, Educational-Cultural and Technical Cooperation Institute; Dimitar Janevski, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs; Aleksandr Vojinovic, SFRY ambassador to the Republic of Botswana; Zivojin Lazic, foreign affairs adviser to the president of the SFRY Presidency; and Milos Maletic, head of adminstration for Africa south of the Sahara in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs; and on the

Botswana side, by A.M. Mogwe, minister of external affairs; M.P.K. Nwako, minister of commerce and industry; G.G. Gerebamono, secretary of the Ministry of External Affairs; L.M. Selepeng, first personal secretary of the president; M. Mbaakanyi, official in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry; E. Maphanyane, official in the Ministry of inance and Development Planning; and L.C. Lekoa, official in the Ministry of External Affairs.

Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Quett Masire, president of the Republic of Botswana, conducted a comprehensive exchange of views on topical questions of the international situation and on the further development of cooperation between the SFRY and the Republic of Botswana.

During talks on the international situation the two sides expressed deep anxiety over the serious exacerbation and deep crisis in all spheres of international relations. The two presidents condemned foreign powers' interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states. They also stressed the importance of respecting the principles of peaceful coexistence and called for a stronger role for the United Nations and the OAU to enable these organizations to be more successful in preserving peace and security in the world.

President Spiljak and President Masire expressed deep satisfaction with the results of the eventh Nonaligned Summit Conference in New Delhi, which was held earlier this year, and stressed the need for nonaligned countries to make the necessary efforts for the implementation of its decisions.

Considering questions on southern Africa, the two sides positively assessed the active role played by the frontline states and expressed their full support for the heroic struggle the peoples of the region are waging against colonialism and apartheid.

The two presidents demanded that South Africa end the illegal occupation of Namibia and enable the oppressed people of that territory to gain independence and self-determination on the basis of UN Security Council Resolution 435.

The two presidents condemned the policy of apartheid of the racist regime of South Africa. They also condemned South Africa for its policy of destablizing neighboring countries and in particular demanded an end to South Africa's aggressive acts and the withdrawal of its troops from Angola.

The two sides expressed solidarity with the efforts of the people and Government of Lesotho to preserve their sovereignty threatened by the latest pressures from South Africa.

Considering the questions of Chad, the Near East, Afghanistan, Kampuchea, and Central America, the two presidents again upheld the decisions of the conference of nonaligned countries in New Delhi and supported initiatives and efforts aimed at finding peaceful solutions to these crises on the basis of the decisions of the United Nations, the Nonaligned Movement and the OAU.

The two presidents expressed anxiety at the continued conflict between Iran and Iraq and pointed out the danger of it spreading.

The president of the SFRY Presidency and the president of the Republic of Botswana fully supported the nonaligned countries' efforts to find a peaceful and lasting solution to the dispute between these two nonaligned countries. President Spiljak and President Masire devoted particular attention to the international economic situation and expressed anxiety at the deep crisis of the world economy and the increasingly more difficult position of developing countries. They fully supported the decisions of the Seventh Nonaligned Summit Conference in New Delhi on restructuring the international economic order.

President Spiljak briefed President Masire on the situation in Europe and, in particular, gave his assessment of the outcome of the Madrid meeting of the CSCE. President Masire told his host that the situation in southern Africa has reached the critical point and that it is necessary to take urgent steps to prevent it from reaching the boiling point as well.

The two sides paid particular attention to the intensification and promotion of all forms of economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between Yugoslavia and Botswana. They noted the need to continue to develop bilateral economic cooperation between the two countries and make efforts to expand it, especially in fields in which possibilities exist for doing so, such as trade, agriculture, energy, communications, building, industry, and so forth.

President Masire received Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, and discussed the development of economic, trade, scientific, and technical cooperation between the two countries.

President Masire, who is also the president of the Botswana Democratic Party, and Dr Aleksandr Grlickov, member of the SAWPY Presidium, held talks on cooperation between the Botswana Democratic Party and the SAWPY.

Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Archibald M. Mogwe, considered in detail the questions of the present international situation, the activity of the nonaligned countries, and cooperation between the nonaligned countries in the light of preparations for the forthcoming UN General Assembly session and efforts to find solutions to numerous international problems.

Dr Milorad Stanojevic, member of the Federal Executive Council, and M.P.K. Nwako, minister of commerce and industry of the Republic of Botswana, held separate talks on economic cooperation between the two countries.

The two presidents expressed great satisfaction with the visit which has once more confirmed the atmosphere of friendly relations between Yugoslavia and Botswana. It was emphasized that the present successful cooperation serves the interests of both nonaligned countries.

Dr Quett Masire, president of the Republic of Botswana, cordially thanked Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, and the friendly nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia for the warm reception and exceptional attention accorded to him personally and to members of his delegation.

The president of the Republic of Botswana, Quett Masire, invited Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, to visit the Republic of Botswana. The invitation was accepted with pleasure and the date will be determined later.

'CHINESE-EUROCOMMUNIST INTIMACY' EXPLORED

AU070703 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 3 Sep 83 p 4

[D.J. Radenkovic commentary: "Eurocommunists in Beijing"]

[Text] In recent days, Beijing hosted representatives of the main Eurocommunist parties - the Italian, Spanish, and French communist parties. The strongest among these parties, the Italian Communist Party, was represented at the highest level. Coming there again after a 3-year interval, Enrico Berlinguer, general secretary of the party, spent a "working holiday" in China together with his wife and children. Santiago Carrillo, one of the founders of Eurocommunism, and, in addition to him, a delegation of the Spanish Communist Party were also in Beijing at the same time; the French Communists also sent there a prominent delegation; and representatives of the Greek Communist Party, too, arrived in the world's most populous country.

Only a few years ago, this entire Beijing scene would have been unthinkable. The Chinese leadership of that time regarded the Eurocommunists with explicit mistrust, ideological antipathy, and scorn appropriate for revisionists who are blunting the sharp revolutionary edge of Marxism. At the same time, the Eurocommunists for their part analyzed critically and with concern the aberrations of the biggest revolution in the world's history, biggest by the number of its participants, which showed the mark of dogmatic exclusiveness and aggressive intolerance. The great change in the mutual relations has been made possible in fact mainly by a deep evolution in the views and policy of the Chinese Communists who, under the new leadership, have rejected theatrical chimeras, but also by a stronger emphasis on world dimensions and problems in the views of the Eurocommunists.

"The Eurocommunist march-past" by the Great Wall of China is obviously more than a holida occasion. Judging by all available evidence, the present Chinese-Eurocommunist intimacy is important for both sides. It signifies not only the fact that the demand for a comple independence of communist parties and an independent exploration of forms of socialism without any kind of an ideological and political center has expanded and consolidated its intercontinental dimensions, but also the fact that this demand represents a basic condition of social struggles under very diverse conditions.

Furthermore, the presence of Eurocommunists in Beijing manifests today's increased concer for peace in the restless world and a deeper recognition of the fact that the most dangerous risks are caused by clashes between the blocs and the rivalry between the big powers. As a result of this, in recent years, both sides have also shown an increased interest in the role of the Nonaligned Movement: As regards the Chinese, it was the abandonment of the radical utopia of the inevitablity of a third world war that contributed to this interest; and as regards the Eurocommunists, it was a sharpened awareness of the extent to which their internal chances are interwoven with the global chances of peace that contributed to it.

Taking into consideration certain inevitable differences which apparently represent that kind of a disagrement which can fertilize agreements, the hosts and the guests have agreed on the whole on the essential matter: True revolutionary attitude is not contrary to practical realism... on the contrary.

Hu Yaobang created a special precedent by personally accompanying Berlinguer during some stages of his travels in the interior of China. Accepting the Chinese invitation, Berlinguer deviated from his habit of spending his vacations in Italy. Both have obviously had sufficient reasons for that.

DOLANC MEETS WITH GABONESE COUNTERPART

LD150626 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1749 GMT 15 Sep 83

[Text] Belgrade, Sept 14 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Secretary for Internal Affairs Stane Dolanc today, Wednesday, received Gabon Minister of Internal Affairs and Public Works Jean-Boniface Assele. Some questions of cooperation between the organs of internal affairs of the two friendly and non-aligned countries, within the framework of development and promotion of overall bilateral relations, were discussed on the occasion.

During his visit to the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs, Minister Assele toured the Institute of Security in Belgrade.

SPILJAK, MARKOVIC VISIT AIR FORCE UNIT 14 SEP

LD150847 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1815 GMT 14 Sep 83

[Text] Skopje, 14 Sep (TANJUG) -- Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency and Dragoslav Markovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, accompanied by Lieutenant Colonel General Slobodan Alagic, commander of the Air Force and Air Defense, this afternoon visited the Air Force unit commanded by Major General Borivoje Petkov, which took part in the combined tactical exercise "Jedinstvo-83."

Comrades Spiljak and Markovic were also accompanied by Vojo Srzentic, president of the SFRY Assembly; Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and high-ranking republican and provincial leaders who watched the combined tactical exercise "Jedinstvo-83."

Colonel Zivan Kalic submitted the report to the president of the SFRY Presidency.

Having inspected the pilots lined up in his honor, the president of the SFRY Presidency, accompanied by high-ranking visitors, inspected the latest types of Yugoslav-made combat aircraft Siper Galeb, Jastreb and Orao and attack helicopters and their armament.

During the combined tactical exercises "Jedinstvo-83," the pilots of this unit displayed exceptional qualities as fliers and a high degree of skill in handling Yugoslav-made military aviation technology, especially in precision firing on ground targets.

MARKOVIC SPEAKS TO POLITICAL SCHOOL CLASS

AU141106 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Text] Students of the ninth class of the Josip Broz Tito LCY Political School in Kumrovec have begun their studies. Dragoslav Markovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, delivered the first lecture to the school's young students from all republics and provinces. He spoke on the current socioeconomic situation and the place and role of the LC. The following is a brief passage from his lecture:

[Begin Markovic recording] We must overcome the situation in which the criteria of activities of LC members and their activiteis are exhausted within the framework of LC organizations. If this simplification helps one to understand the basic idea, then I ask to be excused because of the simplification. But the purpose of this simplification is to understand that the LC can only fulfill its leading role in society if the communists become engaged in all social and self-managing organs and sociopolitical organizations. [end recording]